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Pari-Mutuel Act Assailed; Nazis Pound Portsmouth; Land Cut From Indo-China

The World's Day—March 11, 1941

New England: Pari-Mutuel Opponents Heard

Sponsors of a bill to repeal pari-mutuel betting in Massachusetts pressed their case at a legislative hearing. [Page 11.]

The United States has full legal right to convoy its ships to Britain, in the view of a Harvard authority. [Page 11.]

District Attorney Robert F. Bradford outlined the State's bribery charges at the second day of the trial of Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge, Mass. [Page 11.]

Editors of religious periodicals throughout the country assembled in Boston in annual convention. [Details and pictures: Page 12.]

Massachusetts retail merchants at a State House hearing opposed a proposal for 3 per cent State tax on luxuries. [Page 1.]

Air and Sea: Nazis Strafe Portsmouth From Air

An "all-out" night raid on Portsmouth, British naval base on the south coast of England, was reported from that bomb-racked town after Nazi warplanes had attacked it with fire and high explosive bombs for six consecutive hours. [Page 2.]

Fires at Cologne, center of Germany's Rhineland area, were reported set by British bombers in a series of raids which also bombed targets along the Nazi-held French and Belgian coast.

Heightened sea warfare was disclosed in a British Admiralty report that 148,038 tons of merchant shipping had been sunk during the week ending March 2—the heaviest shipping toll recorded by the British since last October. [Page 2.]

Far East: Indo-China Sliced for Thailand

Thailand and Indo-China signed a Japanese-negotiated peace under which the French colony cedes to Thailand area in Laos and Cambodia totaling about 25,000 square miles. [Page 4.]

Foreign Minister Matsuoka prepared to leave Japan for a visit to Berlin—a move cited by the Axis as a potential answer to American aid to Britain.

In Africa: British Ethiopian Push Continues

British pressure on Ethiopia continued as imperial forces captured the Afodu escarpment and advanced toward Asosa, just inside the Ethiopian frontier from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, south of Kurmuk. Advance also continued from the Somaliland side, moving toward the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway. [Page 2.]

Bombing of Suez Canal was again reported from Cairo. No damage or fatalities were recorded.

Attacks on Harar and the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway by Royal Air Force units were reported.

Washington: Naval Works in Approved Bill

The Senate approved a $1,533,567,102 appropriation bill, which included items for naval works at United States offshore possessions and at sites being leased from Great Britain.

The Army passed the million-man mark in its expansion program, the highest since the 3,673,888 figure of World War days.

The Senate approved the $1,415,991,838 independent offices bill, providing funds for various independent government agencies.

Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt reported that unemployment compensation payments increased 27 per cent from December to January despite an expanded volume of employment in the Nation. Such payments during January totaled $39,270,163.

John Groves, assistant chief of the civilian pilot training division of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, was named manager of the new Washington national airport, now nearing completion.

Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador, and R. G. Casey, the Australian Minister, exchanged ratifications with Secretary of State Hull on a supplementary land tenure convention, insuring British and American subjects with property in English-mandated territories a three-year time limit in which to dispose of it and withdraw proceeds without paying excessive duties.

The Army has asked Congress for funds, members said, for 107,000 gas masks for horses. The request was contained in a supplemental estimate for the War Department totaling about $3,800,000,000 which President Roosevelt submitted two weeks ago.

Americas: Mexico to Locate Illegal Aliens

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—The Mexican Ministry of the Interior announced a campaign to locate all foreigners residing illegally in the republic.

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—The Mexican Ministry of Agriculture announced an agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture to conduct large-scale experiments in rubber cultivation in Mexico, where the United States will provide suitable seedlings and technical supervision, while Mexico supplies land and maintenance personnel.

In the Balkans: Yugoslavia Gets Demand?

Yugoslavia was reported to have received a Nazi demand that it join the Axis. [Page 1.]

A heavy explosion rocked the Pera Palace Hotel in Istanbul tonight a few minutes after George W. Rendel, former British Minister to Bulgaria, and his Legation staff had taken up headquarters there.

German submarine assembly plants at the Black Sea port of Constanza were said in Rumanian reports to be working day and night assembling knock-down submarines.

Turkey opened its National Assembly, devoting its entire attention to Nazi threats in the Balkans, hearing a secret report by Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu.

Business Backs Plan For Daylight Saving

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—Placing its full weight behind the proposal for six months national daylight saving time, the Merchants' Association of New York begun wide-scale distribution today of a leaflet urging the Nation to back the McLean bill now before Congress in the interests of national defense.

The leaflet is being sent to chambers of commerce, trade associations, members of Congress, officials of state legislatures in session, health officers and other groups. Daylight saving such as was enacted during the World War, it was argued, would increase factory production, give additional time for summer gardens and recreation, economize on coal, gas and electricity, and guard the national health.

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Norse Refugees Land; Made Trip in Ketch

By the Associated Press

New York, March 11

Six men and two women who fled Norway last June after German invasion, arrived yesterday aboard the 63-foot ketch Raake II.

The ship left Thomsoe, Norway, with 23 Norwegians aboard, but 15 left the ship at Faroe Islands and St. John's, Newfoundland, to join British forces. The remainder of the group spent eight months fishing off the Grand Banks.

Capt. Ottar Novik said the trip was uneventful with the exception of an attack by a German plane when the ship was one day out of Tromsoe. The plane fired a few machine gun rounds, which did not damage.

Reich's Hand Seen in Vichy Convoy Threat

But British are giving careful study to food situation—Hold on to blockade weapon.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 11 — While Vichy's threat to use the French navy to convoy food ships to France is interpreted here as in reality a disguise for a Nazi effort to utilize Vichy for breaking the British blockade, it is recognized that the situation is a delicate one and needs very careful handling.

Expectations are voiced in some of the London newspapers that Prime Minister Winston Churchill will seek the earliest opportunity of replying to Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan, who threatened to convoy French food ships to feed Unoccupied France.

On the other hand, usually well-informed circles here suggest that this particular issue, in company with the question of the whole range of Anglo-French relations, would first have to be most carefully considered by the British Cabinet.

British Ready to Co-operate

Moreover, it is pointed out, the British already have indicated their readiness to co-operate with Vichy in finding ways to alleviate the hardships of the people of Unoccupied France, provided the British could be assured that Germany would not be benefited. To date, it is claimed, no specific proposals have been received from Vichy.

In the meantime, in the absence of any British ministerial comment on the Darlan statement, or on the general anti-British flavor of the Vichy pronouncements on the revived food question, spokesmen of the Ministry of Economic Warfare have reaffirmed Britain's determination that blockade must remain one of the key methods of waging war against Germany and that Britain cannot therefore afford to weaken this weapon.

Commentators here note that Admiral Darlan has declared that France must "loyally co-operate" with Germany and at the same time hopes there will be a "fresh understanding" with Britain.

France, it is contended, must find its way to reconcile these two aims, and it is suggested that Vichy should recall once again the working of a blockade, praised by Admiral Darlan himself in a special order of the day in December, 1939.

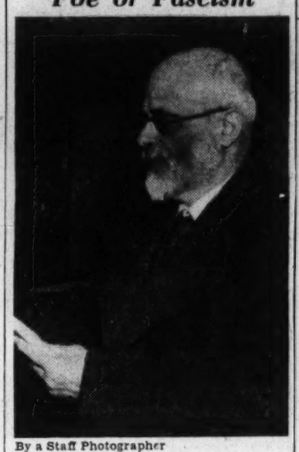
The fresh reminder, however, that France with its fleet is still a potent factor in the present war compels responsible British circles to recognize how carefully the situation of food ships must be handled.

Admiral Darlan is seen to hold a strong hand in that by imple-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Germans edge into French industry: Page 4.

Foe of Fascism



By a Staff Photographer

Prof. Gaetano Salvemini

Of Harvard University and President of the Boston branch of the Mazzini Society, who called on all Italian-Americans to support democratic ideals and aid the Mazzini organization in its drive to combat the spread of Fascist doctrines in the United States. He is seeking the use of Faneuil Hall on March 30 for a meeting of his organization.

U. S.-Italians combat Fascism: Page 11.

Luxury Taxes Under Attack By Retailers

A modified 3 per cent sales tax restricted to "luxuries" was strongly urged by Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long to relieve real estate and was opposed today as "unfair and discriminatory" by representatives of Massachusetts retail merchants.

More than 150 persons opposed to a sales tax in any form packed one of the largest State House hearing rooms as the Legislative Committee on Taxation conducted a public hearing on the latest version in Mr. Long's 11-year campaign for such impost.

R. Morgan Thompson, President of the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants, declared, "It is the same old sales tax, with variations." He added: "Our retail merchants and the public we serve have no sympathy for a sales tax of any description, particularly when it has stepped up the 'take' from 2 to 3 per cent. We really didn't expect to see one after our Governor promised 'no new taxes.'"

For the first year since 1930, Commissioner Long did not file with the Legislature his perennial proposals for a 2 per cent general retail sales tax.

The luxury sales tax, a Long recommendation but filed by Howard G. Brown, of Haverhill, covers such articles as cosmetics, plumbing supplies, meals in restaurants over 75 cents, advertising signs, automobiles, pianos, toilet soaps and powders, tooth pastes and powders, athletic goods, firearms, fireworks and numerous other items.

Excluded from the tax are food sales, clothing and necessary items.

Nazis Demand Yugoslavs Sign; Council Called

Balkan Nation expected to bow to Axis—Veterans and peasants threaten to resist.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 11 (AP)—Regent Prince Paul summoned for tomorrow an executive meeting of the Crown Council which authoritative quarters said would decide whether Yugoslavia would join the Tripartite Alliance.

All the Nation's political and military leaders were summoned to the meeting.

A majority of political and diplomatic observers expressed the opinion that the Crown Council would find no alternative but to bow to Germany's demands.

It was understood that if the expected approval was forthcoming, Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch and Foreign Minister Alexander Cincar Markovitch might go to Germany next week end for the ceremonial signing of the Three-Power Pact.

Yugoslav Hopes Dashed

Germany was reported in authoritative diplomatic quarters to have dashed Yugoslav hopes of a compromise understanding with the Axis and to have demanded full alliance in the Three-Power Pact.

By a friendship and nonaggression accord, Yugoslavia had hoped to remain a bystander in threatened Balkan troubles and to avoid taking sides until the situation is clearer.

But Germany's veto appeared to have cast it in the same role as Bulgaria and Rumania—whose territory already is occupied by German armies.

Revolt Threatens

If German occupation becomes the lot of Yugoslavia, the operation may be not without difficulty, for reports here told of undercover movements in the provinces to organize resistance among hard-fighting peasants and war veterans.

One organization was said to be led by Kosca Pecanac, who helped direct Serb resistance to Germany and Austria-Hungary in the World War. This organization, known as "Cetnik," was enrolling war veterans as well as youths.

Axis Parleys Set

TOKYO, March 11 (AP)—Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka paid a farewell visit to Emperor Hirohito today on the eve of embarking on an important diplomatic mission to Berlin and Rome—via Moscow.

There was some speculation that Mr. Matsuoka also might visit Vichy, temporary seat of the French Government.

An official announcement said the Foreign Minister would depart March 12, accompanied by an 11-man staff.

The journey will take him through Moscow, but the Cabinet Information Bureau spokesman,

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

Congress Completes Action on Lend-Lease; $7,000,000,000 Fund

© Harris & Ewing

Sam Rayburn Henry A. Wallace Alben W. Barkley

Speaker Rayburn of the House, Vice-President Wallace, and Senator Barkley, Majority Leader, shown as they left the White House after a conference with President Roosevelt on appropriations that will be needed to put the lend-lease bill into operation.

Both parties close ranks to speed aid to Britain—House vote is 317 to 71.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11 —The roll-call vote in the House on the lend-lease bill, as amended by the Senate, was 317 to 71. The previous House vote on the bill had been 260 to 165.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—The House passed the lend-lease bill today as President Roosevelt told congressional fiscal advisers that he would ask immediately for $7,000,000,000 in cash appropriations to aid embattled Britain and other democracies.

House approval of Senate amendments to the momentous aid-to-Britain bill concluded legislative action on the measure 60 days after Congress received it Jan. 10.

The vote came following emotional scenes in which minority and majority leaders sank differences in the common determination to unite the Nation and aid Britain.

Congressional leaders who met with Mr. Roosevelt 80 minutes said that the $7,000,000,000 figure would cover also the $1,300,000,000 in existing Army and Navy material which the bill authorizes the President to turn over to Great Britain and other anti-Axis powers.

As this announcement was made, Democratic and Republican leaders closed ranks in the House, where the final preparations were under way for approving Senate amendments to the lend-lease bill.

In terms unmistakable to any European dictator, Republican leaders who previously opposed the bill, reaffirmed their support of the basic policy of aid to Britain, and vowed full aid to the program now that it has been adopted.

"We may differ among ourselves," declared Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, Minority Leader, "but there is no division in our loyalty to our country or our determination to protect the security of our people. We are one people and undaunted people determined that real Americanism shall not disappear from the earth."

$7,000,000,000 in Cash

Most of the $7,000,000,000 appropriations, it was said at the White House conference, will cover the long-range phase of the program.

Senator Carter Glass, Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, was spokesman for the group that conferred with Mr. Roosevelt.

"We talked about one thing," Senator Glass said. "The President is going to ask $7,000,000,000 in cash. All of it is cash."

His remarks indicated that Mr. Roosevelt will request $5,700,000,000 in cash additional to the $1,300,000,000 ceiling authorized in the bill for release of existing equipment.

Representative Clifton Woodrum said that the request would cover food as well as weapons.

Mr. Woodrum added that during the conference, neither the conferees nor the President raised the question of sending additional destroyers to Great Britain.

Conferees Vague

Conferees were vague in specifying how the huge new appropriation would be spent. Senator Byrnes said he could not give details "because the President did not tell us." Mr. Woodrum said he "imagined" that the first naval assistance to be sent Britain might be the so-called mosquito torpedo boats, of which the Navy has only 32 on hand and on order.

One member of the conference at least, it became known, objected strongly when the President placed his plans before them. The name of this opponent, however, was not given. Mr. Roosevelt emphasized the necessity for speed in his plans.

Mr. Woodrum said the President's request for funds would go to Congress tomorrow, accompanied probably with a special message. Hearings would start March 13 and should be complete March 14 and the bill would reach the House floor by the first of next week. Witnesses, he said, would include Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and high military officials.

Asked if the $7,000,000,000 figure would represent the over-all cost of the lend-lease program, or merely the initial figure, Mr. Woodrum replied: "Oh, don't ask me that unless you can tell me when the war will end. We're in this to the end to provide Britain with all available help for her to win."

Senators Byrnes and Adams explained that the $7,000,000,000 request would include provisions for the repayment from that sum of

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Map showing senatorial vote on Lend-Lease bill: Page 6.

Bursting British Bombs Curb Berlin War Ardor

'Inside the War'

Seventh of a Series

By Joseph C. Harsch

Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States

It used to be said in the days before the blitzkrieg that a Frenchman would fight to the end to defend his own soil.

Many persons here in America say they would fight to defend American soil, but nothing else.

But German soldiers have fought ever since 1815—with a few minor exceptions—on foreign soil. And Germans enjoy war—or at least have less objection to it than any other western nation.

German military leaders, in other words, long since discovered a basic military fact that war seems less horrible and people are less reluctant to face war if the fighting is done away from home. German armies fight well on foreign soil, but whenever war comes close to German soil, they prefer making a peace to exposing their own country and their own homes to the devastation which they are so ready to apply to others' homes and cities.

For this reason the English bombs which have fallen on German cities are the most important thing which has happened so far in this war.

True, those bombs have not fallen yet in very large numbers.

But they are the first instruments to carry the lesson of war home to German people since the forgotten days when Napoleonic armies gave Germany its last real taste of war on home soil.

Elementary Stage

The lesson is still in its elementary stage. But it has profound significance. One already is justified in concluding from it that if the German people ever are forced to experience at home what they have inflicted on other people; if they are forced to learn that what they deal out to others can also happen to them; then they may acquire a new concept of the rights of other peoples and may learn what every nation must learn before it is mature, that it must expect to receive the same treatment it deals out to others.

In the present stage of their national development, Germans—and by Germans I mean here the great mass including anti-Nazis as well as fanatical Nazis—have as dormant or limited a sense of the rights of other nations as they have an acute and belligerent sense of their own rights.

My first shock on reaching Germany just after the war began came in an introductory conversation with an official of the Propaganda Ministry. The conversation was on Czechoslovakia and I asked him why they had felt it necessary to occupy the entire country when they already had it surrounded and at their mercy after taking the Sudetenland. He turned to me with real surprise and remarked: "But surely you don't think what happens to Czechoslovakia has any importance."

Not long after, when I went to Prague and met Czechs, I felt confirmed in my previous feelings that what happened to Czechs was just as important as what happened to Germans. I could not grasp the German idea that just because Czechoslovakia was smaller than Germany it was less important and enjoyed fewer rights.

Equally, my German acquaintances were unable to grasp my feeling. To them Czechoslovakia was small and therefore of no consequence.

A mental chasm between points of view about national rights was revealed there which nothing today seems able to bridge.

"But They Are Poles"

Shortly after I was talking to a cultured, humane, Christian woman. She expressed horror and resentment over the atrocities committed by Poles in the heat of invasion and battle against Germans—atrocities which were being heavily emphasized in the German press and some of which were probably true. I agreed it was horrible, but added that Germans were killing Poles too, and also that Poland was being invaded, and Poles were seeing their houses destroyed and their children killed by German bombs when the atrocities were committed. I suggested that anyone experiencing such tragedy might feel intense hatred

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

Intimate Message from Washington

Lend-Lease Debate Regarded as Symbol of Crystallized National Will to Defeat Hitlerism Despite Danger of War

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

We had the temerity to make some forecasts in this space last Jan. 14 as to the probable fate of the lend-lease bill. On looking over the intimate message which we wrote at that far-off date we find that most of our predictions have come true, with one considerable exception.

The bill is all but passed, as we expected: it has been amended, but not in a way that emasculates it; a time limit has been set on the President's authority; Democrats remained substantially united and kept control of the measure at nearly all times through the united support of the New Dealers and the conservative southern Democrats; and the Republican distrust of Mr. Roosevelt, and other factors, caused them in the upshot to vote 10 to 17 against the bill.

On these general particulars we were substantially accurate in our forecasts as were most of the correspondents who followed the matter. But in one respect we were not so fortunate a prophet. This was on the question of time.

To the question, "How long?" we answered: "Three weeks would be amazingly fast: five to six weeks more normal." Then we added the cautious hedge which Washington correspondents find it convenient to fall back on, "these are only guesses," and that "even in an emergency, Congress rarely moves very fast."

Sixty Days in Congress

As a matter of fact, down to date, the bill has been before Congress 60 days. That is about one third as long again as we optimistically supposed, back in the middle of last January.

Why did Congress take so long to make up its mind? One reason, we think, is that as the bill progressed, it became symbolic of more than was in the original bill. The issue broadened as the time dragged on. The very opponents who read matters into the bill which most persons felt at the start were not there, had the effect of broadening the issue to be decided.

Now that the bill is passed, and passed emphatically, Congress is shown to be willing to take risks of war involvement in order to aid Britain and keep Adolf Hitler on his side of the Atlantic, which it would not have taken at the outset. This was implicit in accepting the challenge which opponents of the bill threw down.

Sixty days is a long time to pass an emergency measure. But it is not a long time to crystallize public opinion in a nation of 130,000,000 persons. That is something which seems to us to have occurred to a large degree. We sense it in Washington on every hand. The change and clarification of national attitude as the debate progressed could be felt here in the Capital almost hour by hour.

The Nation has had a great symposium. An extraordinary galaxy of witnesses has been heard, Charles A. Lindbergh, James B. Conant, Wendell Willkie, and dozens of others.

Now that it is over, we feel that these 60 days are historic. There has come a new appreciation of America's inescapable connection with the world order. Dimly and gropingly it seems to us, who watched it all, the Nation decided in those 60 days to abandon cynicism and isolationism that set in with the Versailles Treaty and to accept a new challenge.

It is interesting to compare the legislative progress of the lend-lease bill with two other measures. There have been three big congressional debates on foreign policy since the war started. Each one wound up with a legislative step of far-reaching importance and each step was in the same direction.

Three Important Steps

The first revised the Neutrality Act permitting greater aid to the democracies, passed in the fall of 1939. Second was enactment of the Selective Service, or draft law, which symbolized America's growing concern over the way the war was going. Now comes the lend-lease bill carrying America's "nonbelligerent" support of Britain one step farther.

Here is the Senate record on all three:

Bill	Senate vote	Democrats divided	Republicans divided	Days before Senate
Neutrality	63-30	54-12	8-15	25
Draft	58-31	50-17	8-10	14
Lend-lease	60-31	49-13	10-17	20

The record shows a remarkable similarity both as to the time taken, party division, and final vote. It shows that the Senate has not taken an exorbitant amount of time on the present Act; where the time went was in committee hearings. The bills show, finally, an increasing national concern over the war situation and a deepening determination not only to defend America but to assume responsibilities and risks in behalf of democracy.

Richard L. Strout

Have You a Question?

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are cordially invited to address any questions they choose to the writers of our "Inside the War" series. Send queries to the Foreign Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass., who will allocate them among the distinguished foreign correspondents who are writing the articles, and the answers will appear at appropriate intervals throughout or at the conclusion of the series. In this way this newspaper hopes to give readers full opportunity to clear up any obscure points and to reveal the matters of most vital interest or concern to them.

'America: Slave or Free?'—Seventh Article, Page 3

Lag in Soviet Plan Laid to Bureaucracy

By Prof. Wassily Leontief, Sr.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Charges that too much bureaucracy has subverted Soviet industrial production, made at the recent All-Soviet Party conference in Moscow, lays the ax at the roots of one of the most significant failings in Soviet leadership.

Throughout the better part of Russia's three Five-Year Plans, Soviet chiefs have failed to throw the ponderous state-owned industrial machine into high gear.

Russia has in the past made big claims for its industrial machine. The level of production in 1940 was said to have reached an index of 534, using the production level of 1929 as 100.

These claims did not mention the one-sided nature of this production—the tendency throughout the Five-Year plans to increase by many times the "production of means of production" over the production of goods for consumption. Nor do they mention the fact that as a result of this disproportionate output, the Russian population lacks many of the most necessary commodities.

Serious Lags Admitted

Today, however, Soviet officials are concerned with the urgent need for defense arming and the correlative necessity for greater production of munitions and war materials. And they now openly admit that the progress of Soviet industry is unsatisfactory.

Serious lags are now admitted to exist in the locomotive, carbuilding, electricity, timber, paper and building-materials industries.

Georgi Malenkoff, Secretary General of the Communist Party's Central Committee, told delegates at the recent conference that one reason for the failure of industrial production was that, in contrast with agriculture, industry has had insufficient support in recent years. That this assertion is merely an excuse to cloak the inefficiencies of industrial administration is patent.

It has long been a proclaimed and practiced fundamental of Bolshevik policy to concentrate attention on industry as the focus of the economic structure.

Furthermore, the attention paid to agriculture has been evidenced in little more than the exaction of most of the produce of peasants forced into kolhozes, or collective farms. The strict concern felt over industry, on the other hand, has been only too evident in the countless measures designed to speed up its output.

One law, for instance, would forbid workmen to leave one factory to work in another of their preference. A penalty of imprisonment was provided for any infractions of the law.

Another law punished workers who shirked their tasks for more than 20 minutes by sentencing them to so-called Penitentiary labor, six months of strictly regimented working conditions at a wage reduction of 25 per cent.

Stiff Penalties Imposed

Manufacturers were made responsible for the enforcement of these decrees, and at the same time were themselves menaced by a three-year term in prison for willful neglect.

These, and countless other measures for intensifying production—allegedly aiming at "socialistic discipline"—failed, and industrial production still fell behind the quotas set up for it.

Instead of resorting to other methods for stimulating output, bureaucracy has become intensified.

The practice of discussing problems in meetings and in the press which was in effect during the 1920's and at the beginning of the Five-Year Plans was abolished. And warnings by economists and moderate Bolsheviks that the exaggerated program of industrialization, especially for forced development of heavy industry, would produce incessant crises in Soviet economy, were ignored.

Rolling Stock Neglected

Mismanagement became only too obvious in the disproportion of industrial endeavor. Efforts were concentrated, for instance, on the manufacture of machine tools for manufacturing certain products, while the production of locomotives, tracks, and rolling stock was almost completely neglected. The result was that Russia's transport system upon which depends much of the success of the industrial and agricultural programs, was and is today, severely deficient.

At the All-Soviet party conference M. Malenkoff, recognizing that over-bureaucratization was undermining industrial efforts, violently attacked "buck-passers" and "armchair administrators," who were said to be responsible.

A shake-up now appears imminent in many of the leading commissariats which control industry.

But it is questionable whether removal of government administrators can effect any decisive results. It would certainly not change the present brand of Stalinist dictatorship which, by excluding free criticism and public discussion of economic and social policy, tends to heighten rather than reduce the present extreme bureaucratic machinery.

Commissar Shift Made by Presidium

By the Associated Press

Moscow, March 10

The Supreme Soviet Presidium appointed P. N. Goremikin, former Vice-Commissar of the Armament Industry, as Commissar of Military Supplies March 6, replacing Ivan P. Sergueyeff, who was warned along with six other leaders Feb. 21 to do better work or be ousted.

RAF Drives Enemy Fliers From Air on Eritrean Front

CAIRO, Egypt, March 11 (AP)—A brigade commander, a resident commissioner, their staffs, and "many hundreds of additional prisoners" have been captured by British and native forces in deep drives into Ethiopia, British General Headquarters declared today.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE ADVANCED ROYAL AIR FORCE IN ERITREA, March 11—From sunrise to sunset advance units of the Royal Air Force and South African Air Force, closely co-operating with the Empire land units, are hammering away at Italian resistance on the Cheren front here.

Their greatest achievement has been the virtual annihilation of the enemy air force.

It has been two weeks since any Italian aircraft has been seen on this front.

Even RAF pilots returning from raids far behind the enemy lines report no aircraft opposition. Although the moon is nearly full, expected Italian night raids so far have failed to materialize.

In the past, the Italians, from time to time, have sent re-enforcements to East Africa. Long-range bombers were flown nonstop from Tripoli. Fighters, incapable of such sustained flight, were dismounted and loaded aboard big Caproni transport planes which the Italians use for nightly mail service.

But even such ingenuity was unable to keep pace with the losses inflicted by the RAF and South African fliers.

Graphic evidence of the destructive accuracy of the British fliers still is visible at this Italian air base which the RAF now uses. Inside the main hangar are the twisted and burned skeletons of four giant Caproni bombers caught inside when British raiders scored direct hits. The wreckage of several other Italian aircraft can be seen on the landing field. The RAF also scored hits on nearly half of the buildings containing work shops, offices, and living quarters.

Fortunately the airport was large, well planned, and solidly built so that enough of the buildings remained intact to accommodate the RAF personnel comfortably when the fliers moved in. Today British airmen use the mess rooms, kitchens, showers, and dormitories the Italian Air Force occupied a few weeks ago. Even a portion of the native servants were taken over from the former occupants.

Within a matter of minutes, RAF men have left the deck chairs, where they were lounging when operational orders were issued to the crew, and have flown over the Italian lines bombing fortified enemy positions, strafing troop concentrations, or photographing the locations of enemy gun emplacements.

RAF Bombs Railway

CAIRO, Egypt, March 11 (AP)—British forces pressing into Ethiopia have struck at the Italian lifeline by bombing the Addis Ababa Djibouti Railway, the RAF command announced, while a report from Khartoum in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan said Ethiopian patriots and British troops have driven retreating Italians out of Dambacha, 190 miles by wnding road from Addis Ababa.

A train near Diredawa and the airport at that town, 65 miles from the border of British Somaliland, were declared blasted by British bombers March 8, despite a sharp battle put up by Italian fighter planes. A direct hit on the train was claimed.

The British also said they attacked the station at Addagalla, about 50 miles northeast of Diredawa. From the latter town, the railroad dips to the south on a loop that ends in Addis Ababa, Capital of Ethiopia.

Italian positions in besieged Cheren, Eritrea; the harbor at Tripoli, Libya; and airdromes in Western Libya also were bombed, the communique said, but battle lines in these areas remained little changed.

'Aw, It Was Nothin'

Wide World

He Rescued His Sister

Freddy Harrison with his little sister, Winifred, whom he extricated from beneath a pile of wreckage when a German bomb damaged their London home recently. The mother of the children was wounded when the bomb fell. Their father is a sergeant in the Royal Artillery. Passed by British censor.

Merchant Shipping Toll Up; 29 Non-Axis Losses in Week

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—Reporting the heaviest toll of merchant shipping in the sea war since last October, the Admiralty announced today the loss of 29 British, allied and neutral vessels totaling 148,038 tons in the week ended March 2.

It said its figures contrasted with German and Italian claims of having sunk 432,500 tons during the period.

An authoritative source, nevertheless, said:

"The spring blitz which Hitler promised has begun." He added that British counter-measures, nevertheless, were improving.

The losses reported by the Admiralty were broken down as follows:

British, 20 merchantmen, 102,871 tons; allied, eight, 41,970 tons; neutral, one vessel, 3,197 tons.

During the previous week, the total tonnage of merchantmen lost was given as 65,557.

Heavier weekly losses were suffered in October, when 205,000 tons of merchantmen went down in a single week, and in September, when one week's toll was 176,000 tons.

An authorittaive source said the week covered in today's report was a "bad" one and acknowledged the British position was "one of anxiety tempered with confidence," though he warned against being "unduly pessimistic."

This source said the British had to expect a heavier rate of loss in coming months than during the past few months because "the enemy will be making his supreme effort."

The average weekly loss since the beginning of the war, excluding operations in the withdrawal of the British forces from Dunkirk, was 63,342 tons.

Production of Parachutes Increased in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Australia went into the parachute business just two and a half years ago with 150 parachutes as the proposed annual production. Today the Light Aircraft Company of Sydney is turning out 100 or more a week, some going to South Africa, Burma, and Libya, as well as to fill Australian and New Zealand needs.

The Australian company has embodied several improvements in its parachutes.

While the Inspection Department demands full inflation in 3 seconds, the Dominion parachute takes 1 4-5 seconds at the most

The pack opening elastics, instead of having hooks sewn on the ends, have terminal eye stampings clamped on. This greatly reduces the time of replacement during servicing.

The pack can be unlaced for fitting a new frame if the outfit is damaged in landing or use in the plane. There is great time saving between this method and stitching the canvas

The Service pack is made in two types. The seat type is for pilots and the chest type is for observers. Each weighs 26½ pounds and having opened to a diameter of 26 feet, lowers the man at 22 feet per second.

Severe tests are imposed on the parachutes. Most of the fittings are proof-loaded with from 1,500 to 5,000 pounds according to their position in the harness. Even the rip-cord attachment is proof-loaded to 300 pounds. Heavy threads for the harness straps have a breaking strain of 55 pounds and the sewing silks used in building up the canopy have breaking strains from three to nine pounds. With the rigging lines, the minimum breaking strain permitted is 40 0pounds,

A mile of silk is cut in one operation. Twenty-five layers, each one enough for a parachute, are placed on a long table and dissected by an electric rotary blade.

The silk is inspected over a lighted sheet of glass directly after cutting for any weakness. Suspected places are tested by the only Mullens Tester in Australia (imported from the U. S. A.) at which forces glycerine at 120 pounds a square inch onto a square inch of the silk under inspection.

Production had been slowed down through tardy arrival of harness buckles from Britain. Now Australia is manufacturing its own buckles.

Princess Hohenlohe Remains Locked Up

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11 (AP)—Flatly refusing to release Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe on bond, the Federal Government indicated today it would make every effort to keep the Hungarian woman in custody until she can be deported as an undesirable alien.

Her attorneys went before Federal Judge A. F. St. Sure yesterday with a demand for her immediate release on a writ of habeas corpus. They asked that her bond be set at $500, instead of $25,000 on which she had been allowed freedom before the summary order last week to expedite her deportation.

Judge St. Sure, acting on a specific request originating with United States Attorney General Robert Jackson, declined to reduce the bond but did set a hearing on the habeas corpus motion for next Tuesday morning.

Boston Woman in Commons

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—Mrs. Beatrice Clough Rathbone became the second American-born woman member of the House of Commons today by virtue of her unopposed nomination in Bodmin District.

She takes the seat of her late husband, Flight Lieut. John Rankin Rathbone. He was killed last December on his first flight over Germany.

Born in Boston, Mrs. Rathbone will serve in Commons as a Conservative member, like her husband. Under a political truce, no Labor candidate was nominated to oppose her for the seat.

She became the fourteenth woman member of Commons.

The other American-born member is the Viscountess Astor.

Mrs. Rathbone, mother of two children now in the United States, always has been keenly interested in politics and made many speeches for her husband.

"I believe I know 6,000 persons in our district," she said. "It's a big district, and soon I hope to know everyone by personal visit."

Mrs. Rathbone will take her seat as soon as parliamentary machinery allows—probably in two or three weeks.

It is hard to tell she is American, because of her English accent, but now and then some American words slip through.

She is a busy war worker, did much last summer in sending children off to safety in America. She misses her own little daughter and son, now in New York.

"I know I'm foolish," she said, "and they are best off in America. "It is very hard not being with them when they are growing up, yet I feel I should carry on John's work."

Her husband was elected to Commons in 1935.

Greek Nation Firm in Face Of Nazi Peril

By Harold G. Laycock
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, March 11—With the first signs of spring and the prospect of greater activity on the Albanian front, correspondents have plodded through the mud on this front, hoping to find out from the Greek soldiers themselves how they feel about the latest move of the Bulgarians and increasing German pressure in the Balkans.

Everywhere we found indications of a grim determination to carry on to victory, no matter who the foe may be. When Britain's Foreign Minister, Anthony Eden, reached here recently it was these elements of co-operative efficiency and unyielding pugnacity that obviously impressed him.

Nevertheless, the Greeks well understand that the Greek front is only a section of the larger front that comes within the scope of the British High Command. The unity of this front has become the more apparent since German troops and airmen have been filtering through the Balkans and into Afrika.

Aid from Germans

One sign of unity from the Axis side was visible at the capture of Bengasi in Eastern Libya, when it was discovered that two of the tanks which the British had knocked out there were former British machines which had been abandoned by the English outside Brussels last year. The incident gave some indication of the aid which Germany is giving to the Italian land forces.

But though there is German aid, there is little of the dive bombing that once intimidated those who dared to oppose the Axis attack. Dive bombing expended itself after a brief heyday in the Mediterranean and now is confined to occasional sorties that usually are ineffective.

Altogether, the Greek troops and the whole Greek Nation are facing daily rumors of a German ultimatum with the utmost firmness, showing complete confidence in an ultimate Allied victory. Not a word about capitulation has been uttered.

Strong Positions

Meanwhile, the Greeks have seized new strong positions in the mountain territory of Tepelini, numerous Italian counterattacks usually yielding numbers of Italian prisoners. A number of officers were captured by the Greeks March 10.

The significance of the prolonged struggle at this point—the fighting has been in progress since Dec. 19—is that Tepelini is the core of Italian resistance and should that be broken through, a considerable withdrawal might be expected.

Premier Alexander Korizis voiced the determination of the Greeks "to die rather than be subdued" and to "win a brilliant victory over all enemies of our country."

The Premier, who addressed a meeting of workers, was told that "the spirit of the working classes is unimpaired" and that labor is "determined to undergo any sacrifices regardless of any danger."

Some Income Tax Payers Add Premium for Defense

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—That additional 10 per cent—for defense—on the income tax wasn't enough for 73 Americans and they showed it today by attaching to their returns checks for additional amounts which they specified must go to the national defense fund.

Joseph D. Nunan, internal revenue collector for the First District said the checks ranged from $1 to $25. He asked Washington what to do about it, and was told to accept them for defense. He tossed in a $10 check received from a conscience stricken taxpayer who thought he hadn't paid enough income tax last year.

Portsmouth Bombed by Nazis

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., March 11 (AP)—The heaviest assault on this important south coast naval station was made overnight by the German air force. For six hours, Nazi fliers unloaded high explosive and incendiary bombs, setting fires that raged uncontrolled for hours.

Three of the raiders were shot down.

A bright moon and the glare of fires started by the first wave of attackers aided the Luftwaffe. More than 30 fires sent flames skyward.

One of the city's oldest shopping centers was badly damaged. Buildings destroyed included churches, a synagogue, a service hotel and a sailors' club. Two post offices were damaged and fires were started in lumber yards.

Rescue squads dug into the debris of wrecked homes.

In London the Government acknowledged that "buildings were damaged, fires were started at several points and a number of people were killed" in last night's assaults, though Royal Air Force fighters and antiaircraft batteries put up a furious defense.

Bombs were dropped during the night at widely separated points in the country, but they were reported to have caused little damage and "very few casualties."

London had four alarms, but saw and heard no planes. It was said the raiders had been driven back by intense antiaircraft fire along the Thames estuary.

This morning, the Strait of Dover lay smooth under a low mist curtain which gradually was clearing away before a bright sun and a chilling breeze.

Cologne Bombed

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—Large fires were started in the German Rhineland city of Cologne in an overnight British air raid, the Air Ministry declared today.

Docks at Boulogne, Cherbourg, and Brest, along the Nazi-held "invasion coast," also were bombed, a communiqué said, while Royal Air Force fighters carried out offensive patrols over airdromes in northern France.

No Wars' Spoils in New World To Dictators, Senate Resolves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—The United States Senate has followed acceptance of the lend-lease bill with a warning to the totalitarian powers that they will not be permitted to obtain territory in the New World, regardless of the outcome of the wars in Europe and Asia.

Without debate and by a unanimous vote, the Senate has approved a resolution declaring that the United States will not acquiesce in the transfer of any New World territory from one non-American nation to another.

The resolution which is consonant with the Monroe Doctrine and the recent Pan-American declarations regarding the New World neutrality and sovereignty, is taken as a fair warning to Germany that a victory over Britain will bring it no New World spoils in the form of British, French, or Netherlands possessions here.

In addition to withholding American acquiescence in any such transfer, the resolution says that if any such move is made or appears likely to be made this Government will immediately consult with the other American Republics, meanwhile taking such other measures as it deems necessary.

The resolution brought up by unanimous consent of the Senate was introduced by Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Observers here believe that its effectiveness will be doubly strong in that it follows so closely upon passage of the lend-lease bill, whose avowed purpose is the defeat of totalitarian forces everywhere. Instead of pausing after the momentous step of the week-end, the Upper Chamber took a still further step in the direction of barring access to the fruits of any possible totalitarian victory.

Although little has been said on this subject, State Department circles are hopeful that the Senate's action will help to stem what some experts here believe to be an increasing desire on the part of a number of Latin-American governments to compromise with Germany—particularly in view of the latter's recent diplomatic success in the Balkans.

The Senate's action serves to emphasize anew America's position not only as regards Germany, but as regards the disposition of the New World territory and resources. This American determination to bar the Axis from the New World takes on added significance to Latin Americans when viewed in the light of America's expanding land, air, and sea strength.

Canada Plans to Restrict Wheat Crop for First Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 11—Out on the Canadian prairies, from the lakes to the mountains, the farmers are watching the weather these days, waiting for the spring, sorting through their bags of seed grain, for soon the seed will be pouring into the warming earth from thousands of drills. In Europe and Asia at the same time millions of people will stand in breadlines, hungry for bread. And here in Ottawa, the Parliament of Canada is getting ready to curb the production of wheat, by deliberate plan, for the first time in this nation's history.

For years, despite a world wheat surplus and despite the closing of its markets by blockade, Canada has refused to reverse the history of half a century, and discourage the production of wheat. The Canadian economy was built on an expanding wheat output, on the surging growth of the prairies. The Canadian, since early days, instinctively has refused to admit that it is unwise to grow more food in a hungry world. But at last Canada is forced into the economics of scarcity, is forced to call a halt and tell the farmer that he must grow less.

Rejects Direct Compulsion

Still Canada rejects the plan of direct compulsion and quota and the systematic methods of the agricultural adjustment act of the United States. The farmer who fingers through his seed grain these days will be able to grow as much wheat as he pleases this year, but he will only be able to sell part of it.

Last year the farmers grew about 560,000,000 bushels of the finest, hardest grain in the world. Most of it is still in the elevators, or stored in the bursting barns, unsold. Another large unsalable crop would overflow all the elevators, all the barns. And it would probably overstrain the Canadian treasury as well.

The Government guaranteed to take all the last crop, if the farmer could not sell it. The Government became, in actual fact, the chief customer, took the grain at a basic price of 70 cents a bushel and sold what it could in the one remaining overseas market, Britain. The other great markets had been closed by the blockade.

Government Sets Limit

This year the Government will not offer to buy all the farmer can produce. It will agree to take something over 200,000,000 bushels only. The figure of 230,000,000 bushels is generally forecast at the decisive conferences which the Government is now conducting with the wheat industry. In addition to this sale, the farmer would have the Canadian market of 50,000,000 bushels and he will need about 60,000,000 bushels for seed. Thus, if the Government pegs its purchases at 230,000,000 bushels, the farmer will have about 75 per cent of his last year's market. He will have to try to produce 25 per cent less wheat than in 1940.

As the Government knows exactly how much wheat every farmer produced last year, it will be able to distribute the reduction in its purchases on a fair basis. A 25 per cent reduction in sales, if that is the figure finally adopted, will apply to each farm on the basis of its normal output.

Conferences on Price

To the farmer who is getting ready to seed his land, the big question today is the price that he will receive for his wheat. The present price of 70 cents is fixed arbitrarily and has no real relation to the fluctuating prices of a normal world market. The price to be fixed for 1941 will be arbitrary also and, undoubtedly, above the world market.

In their conferences here, the Government experts and the wheat industry are trying to strike a price which will give the farmer something like the same income as he enjoyed last year. In such calculation the farmer's other income from bacon and livestock must be considered, and it is affected by the changing demands of war markets. The Government must also consider, in the broad picture, the new income flowing into the prairies through war industries and through military establishments. The farmer's son or daughter often has a job now, at reasonable wages, and this vitally affects the budget of the prairie home.

A price of 80 cents or more for wheat will be necessary to secure the desired balance and the Government must decide how the loss to the Treasury can be borne—whether by a direct processing tax handed on to the Canadian bread purchaser or out of the general income of the public treasury.

No one knows what the loss will be, for no one knows when or at what price the grain now on hand can be sold. That will depend on the duration of the war and what comes after it. But the possible loss is so large that the Government is compelled now to prevent it increasing without check. It must see that less seed goes into the ground this year.

S. C. Masons Hear How They Can Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANDERSON, S. C.—South Carolina Masons can be of practically indispensible usefulness by preserving one of the outstanding fundamentals of a sound democracy—a thoroughly grounded, completely balanced public education system, according to Dr. J. Rion McKissick, President of the University of South Carolina, in an address before the seventh annual regional meeting of the Master Masons of the upper section of the State.

"The future of South Carolina depends largely on the public schools, and the Masons of the state should exercise every influence to keep the schools on a high democratic plane," he declared.

The gathering was opened by S. Maner Martin, Grand Master of the South Carolina Grand Lodge, with the informal presentation of a recent Grand Masters' communication in Washington. Approximately 300 Master Masons of the Piedmont section attended.

Grand Junior Deacon Waddy M. Anderson of Greenville presided at the meeting. Right Worshipful Grand Chaplin, Dr. Joseph H. Carter, Pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church in Anderson, S. C., delivered the invocation.

Members of Hiram Lodge, No. 66, were hosts to the visiting notables.

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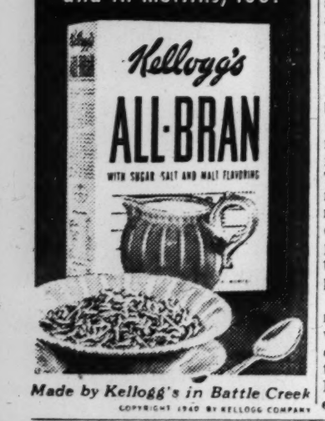

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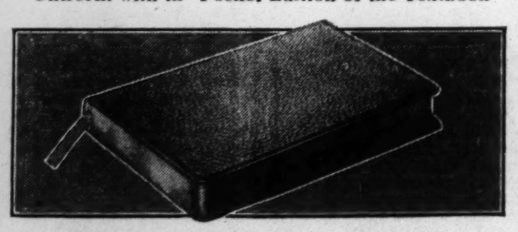

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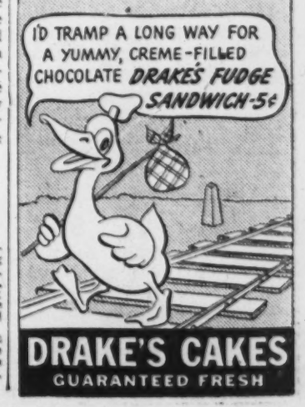

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Hull Sends Plea to Franco For Clemency for Prisoners

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—The United States has intervened with the Spanish and Vichy Governments, it was learned authoritatively today, on behalf of thousands of Spanish Republicans who are prisoners in Spain or political refugees in Unoccupied France.

Appeals from Secretary of State Hull to Spanish Generalissimo Francisco Franco, it was learned, sought clemency for the political prisoners on "humanitarian" grounds after receipt of reports of wholesale executions and crowded prisons in the wake of Spain's civil war.

The friendly request to General Franco was disclosed by individual letters from the State Department to a number of American citizens interested in the fate of Spaniards who fought vainly to save the Spanish Republic.

The State Department's letters to inquiring Americans pointed out that since the political prisoner cases involved the treatment by Spain of Spanish nationals the United States could not claim to have a direct interest nor present any legal justification for action by the American Government.

"Acting upon the broader grounds of humanity," however, the letters explained, "we have approached the Spanish Government with our views on this matter and have expressed the hope that clemency may be exercised in political cases."

The United States Government, in past years, has made similar humanitarian appeals to European governments on behalf of German and Russian Jews.

The Vichy Government, in reply to friendly inquiries made through the American Embassy, declared that none of the Spanish political refugees who fled to Unoccupied France had been turned over to the Franco Government.

The Franco Government officially announced immediately after assuming power that 1,200,000 "informations" had been filed against Republicans charging crimes of all kinds during the days of the Spanish Republic.

An estimated 500,000 political prisoners were arrested. Many have been acquitted or granted clemency on the ground that though they fought as soldiers under orders against Franco they had not been involved in political affairs.

Many were sentenced to prison terms and numerous others have been reported executed.

Thousands still are awaiting trial, and meanwhile have been assigned to build roads and carry out other reconstruction work.

An estimated 300,000 Spanish Republicans fled to France after the war, but more than 200,000 since have returned to their homes.

The estimated 85,000 still in France (of whom 60,000 are believed to be in concentration camps) consist of those charged with murder or other crimes who dare not return to Spain, or those who do not desire to live there under Franco's Government.

American and Chinese Art Sale Will Benefit Orphans in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—Contemporary American and modern Chinese painting and sculpture by 200 artists living in America will go on display in "Art for China," an exhibition held under the auspices of the China Aid Council at the Ritz Tower Hotel, opening tomorrow and continuing through March 26.

Through the exhibit and a series of entertainments in conjunction, the China Aid Council hopes to raise $12,000 for the benefit of the 20,000 children maintained in orphanages in China under the supervision of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek and Mme. Sun Yat-sen.

Paintings and sculpture may be purchased at $100 each, $50 of which will go to the artists and $50 to China. Each purchaser will thus be providing $50 for the war orphans, declared to be sufficient to feed, clothe, and shelter 50 of the children for a month. Co-operating artists have been invited to submit works of a character and size suitable for apartments of small dwellings. A special effort is being made to reach middle-income purchasers who may in the past have limited their purchases to prints because they felt original paintings were beyond their means.

Three painters exhibting are Japanese: Eitaro Ishigaki, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, and Chizo Tamotzu. Mr. Tamotzu explained his participation by declaring:

"One small way to express my love for peace and hatred of war is to do what I can for any victims of aggression, wherever they may be."

Artists of all contemporary schools are represented—abstract, figure and genre painters, landscapists and those working with portraits and still life.

Independent U. S. Agencies Bill Cut

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—The Senate approved yesterday the $1,415,991,838 independent offices appropriation bill and returned the legislation to the House for consideration of amendments.

The bill, which provides funds for various independent agencies, totaled $11,415,000 more than similar legislation originally approved by the House but was $7,528,500 under the amount suggested by the budget and $107,369,276 under last year's appropriation.

Among other changes, the Senate increased from $350,000 to $500,000 a House-approved item to enable the National Resources Planning Board to make advance plans "for the post-defense problem." The measure carries appropriations for many Federal agencies outside the 10 regular Government departments.

Marines to Be Split Into Two Divisions

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—The Marine force now serving as a single unit with the Fleet will be divided into two units effective March 15, the Navy announced yesterday.

The Navy announcement said the division of the Marine Fleet force was ordered to simplify administration of Marines operating with the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets.

The first Marine Division, with its home station at Quantico, Va., will become a unit of the Atlantic Fleet, while the second Marine Division, at San Diego, Calif., will become a unit of the Pacific Fleet. Under the change each unit will serve directly under the Commander in Chief of the Fleet to which the division is attached.

Three Army Transports Acquire Generals' Names

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—The War Department gave the names of former Army officers to three former transoceanic liners acquired for use as transports.

The former transaltantic liner President Roosevelt was named the Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman. The President Jefferson, which formerly plied between Pacific Coast and Far Eastern ports was named the Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen, and a sister ship, the President McKinley, was renamed Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

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America: Slave or Free?

7 *Free Press and Informed Public Opinion Flourish Only Where Democracy Flourishes*

The freedom which you are exercising in reading this newspaper is a kind of freedom which is denied to at least 1,000,000,000 people in the world today.

These people can get newspapers but their newspapers can't print the news. What the newspapers shall say, where they shall say it—whether page 1 or page 21—how they shall say it, when they shall say it are decided, in one way or another, by their Governments.

In Moscow a few years ago I had a long and illuminating conversation with Karl Radek, the brilliant Communist writer who at that time was writing the leading articles on foreign affairs for Izvestia, official organ of the Soviet Government; but by the time I had gotten home Mr. Radek—the Russians have a word for it—"disappeared." But Mr. Radek was of a long line of Russian newspaper editors, before and since, who have "disappeared." That's the way it's done in the land of the Kremlin.

Unlike Mr. Stalin, Herr Hitler does not so much purge the newspaper editors; he purges the newspapers. Since 1933 at least 2,700 newspapers have been suppressed or suffocated. And in the Reich today newspaper men have to have union cards to get employment and the Government runs the union. More than 1,500 German journalists have been refused their cards. That's one way it's done in the land of Naziism. There are about a dozen more ways.

"Me, too," says Signor Mussolini.

When democracy was founded in America, complete freedom of the press was embedded into the Constitution. When modern totalitarianism was founded in Russia and Germany, complete control of the press was taken over by the dictators. Public opinion must be important since both systems are so vitally concerned with it.

Slave Way

An informed public opinion is an enemy of dictatorship and is so treated by the dictators.

When at the height of the Czech crisis—forerunner of the present war—President Roosevelt labored at the White House into the early morning hours to prepare a final appeal for reason and restraint, there were many who thought that this stirring message might summon the German people to exercise a brake upon Reichsführer Hitler's haste to war.

It didn't, for this message was never communicated to the German people. The German newspapers weren't allowed to print it. The German people weren't allowed to read it.

Dictatorship knew that an informed public opinion was its enemy.

A Message for Berlin

With the march of totalitarian conquest pressing the Western Hemisphere on both oceans, the President of the United States addressed the solemn words of his inaugural message directly to the fulcrum of the Axis, Berlin.

The English-speaking world knows that the President said: "Democracy is not dying. . . . In the face of great perils never before encountered, our strong purpose is to protect and to perpetuate the integrity of democracy."

Germany didn't know what the President said. The German press "decided" not to print it.

Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy's testimony on the lend-lease bill was given a similar blackout by the Reich newspapers and previous speeches on aid to Britain by Mr. Roosevelt, Secretaries Hull, Stimson, Knox and Mr. Willkie were perfunctorily dismissed with an inside-page position indicative of the "trivial" and "inconsequential" character of such news. It was the function of the Nazi press to help its readers see it as trivial and inconsequential.

No Free Press

It is not in the nature of an epithet to state that dictatorship treats an informed public opinion as its enemy. Dictatorship frankly accepts this proposition: it proclaims it; it labels democracy decadent for its devotion to freedom of press, to free speech, to the free access of knowledge and its eager dissemination.

Adolf Hitler on page 183 of "Mein Kampf" states the totalitarian philosophy of free inquiry when he says that the press "must not objectively explore any truth that favors the other side." He declares that to present truth objectively to the masses is a form of "doctrinaire honesty" which has no place in his scheme of things.

Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, says: "Propaganda has only one object, to conquer the masses."

Public Opinion

Dictatorship is as vitally concerned with public opinion as is democracy. It is only an informed public opinion which is the enemy of dictatorship. Therefore, in Herr Goebbels' words, the objective of totalitarian propaganda must be "to conquer the masses," to mould an uninformed, uncritical, unthinking public opinion, which thereby can be made the ally of dictatorship.

It's done this way: No Nazi is allowed to read anything other than party organs. No newspaper, whether party organ or not, is allowed to print anything contrary to the wishes of the Government. All newspapers must print and prominently display everything which the Government gives them and tells them to print.

Max Amann, President of the Reich's Press Chamber, unit of the Government's over-all literary union, puts it simply: "National Socialism knows only one press, and that is a press run by National Socialists."

Subjection of the press is as complete under Communist dictatorship as it is under Nazi dictatorship.

In Italy's totalitarianism it is more of the same in the matter of press control and thought control. In Japan's quasi-totalitarianisms it is just a little less of the same.

Free Way

An informed public opinion is the foundation of democracy and is so treated.

Most Americans have a passion for knowing what is going on. Most American newspapers have an unconquerable determination to print the news of what is going on.

A leading headline in the afternoon newspaper which was dropped onto my desk right in the middle of this paragraph displays another chapter in the articulate opposition to the lend-lease bill—this time from Gen. Robert E. Wood, Dr. Charles A. Beard, and Philip F. La Follette. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau is accused of giving the Senate misinformation on British resources. Not a little space is given to the running barrage between President Roosevelt and a certain Montana Senator who need not be nameless—Burton K. Wheeler, the Henry Cabot Lodge of 1941.

Information on Both Sides

The head of the Government of the United States seeks the passage of the lend-lease bill. The majority party sponsors it. The majority of the people have indicated they approve it. The majority of newspapers indorse it. The newspapers which support this significant measure freely devoted columns of prominent attention to the opposition in order that readers—most of whom also supported it—could be fully informed on both sides.

This is a free press in action playing its part in serving an informed opinion—a public opinion free to learn the facts and free to use them.

There is only one basic difference between the totalitarian press and the democratic press and it can be put briefly in the exact opposite of Herr Hitler's words from "Mein Kampf" quoted in the adjoining column. The democratic press "must . . . objectively explore any truth" regardless of what side it may favor.

Free Press in Britain

When Herr Hitler mounts the rostrum in the Berlin Sportspalast to address a few words to America and declares that American aid to Britain doesn't mean anything in his life and that if it keeps coming Germany will torpedo it, American newspapers give him their biggest headlines and plenty of space. So do the British where a notably free press prevails despite the exigencies of war.

American and British newspapers are equipped to cover the news, not to suppress it.

An average of 1,000,000 words goes over the 285,000 Associated Press wires serving co-operatively 1,437 member newspapers every 24 hours. Approximately 7,200 A. P. correspondents serve American newspapers from 100 cities in the United States and 250 cities in other parts of the world. The United Press and to a lesser extent the International News Service offer comparable coverage to its many clients. Most newspapers take one or more of these services.

Private News Gatherer

Unlike the complete control and direction which Germany, Russia, Italy and Japan exercise of their own far-flung press service—DNB, Tass, Stefani, and Domei, which work as part of the Government—the A. P., the U. P. and the I. N. S. are private organizations directly responsible to American newspapers and American newspaper readers. They are free to report all of the news. Their newspapers demand all of the news to be covered; readers demand all the news be printed. Anything less is an offense, not a boast.

Some time or other, on some subject or other, virtually all newspapers—like humans—have shown themselves guilty of partisanship, bias, and distortion. Through selection, headline, and display newspapers often perpetuate their own form of propaganda on the American public. There is this difference between the free way and the other way:

All views get their hearing in a democratic press. Public opinion may choose.

Only one view gets a hearing in a totalitarian press. The people are given no choice.

The publication of an article such as the foregoing constitutes an act of civil liberty today denied to the citizens of every dictatorship in the world.

There is this in common between dictatorship and democracy. The right to print and the denial of the right to print stem equally from a deep concern with public opinion.

The free press under democracy is overwhelmingly devoted to creating an informed and independent public opinion. Democracy needs it; democracy cannot live without it.

The controlled press under dictatorship is completely devoted to creating an uninformed and uncritical public opinion. Dictatorship needs it; dictatorship cannot live without it.

The destruction of the free press is a principal weapon of totalitarianism, and the destruction of a free press has not merely deprived newspapers of their journalistic freedom, it has deprived people of their rights as free men.

When a free press withers and wanes, democracy does not long remain.

When a free press is virile and vigorous, honest and faithful, democracy is being nourished.

Democracy is fighting a latter-day struggle for its existence. Democracy's only defense is not less democracy but better democracy. Better democracy demands a better press—the audible press of radio and the visual press of the printed word. The times demand a freer press and a fairer press.

Another article on this subject will appear tomorrow.

RAF Bombs Alter Berlin Views on War

Continued from Page 1

for enemies within their midst who were welcoming the invading army.

"Yes," she protested, "but they are Poles."

Thus when Allied bombs first began to fall in Germany they produced two reactions—profound shock and intense resentment. The shock was particularly acute when bombs fell on Berlin. Its citizens had been told that no enemy airplane ever could penetrate Berlin's multiple lines of antiaircraft defenses. They believed it, and their sense of security and comfortable remoteness from war was all the greater when France capitulated and they knew that any plane flying to bomb Berlin would have to come, not from just across the Rhine, but actually from across the English Channel. The war seemed even less objectionable with this greater sense of security.

But British planes did come over Berlin. I never shall forget the dazed, startled, unbelieving, resentful faces on the streets the next morning. But their feeling of invulnerability was stubborn. For months after that, every time there was a lull of two or three days in the British raids, Berliners—including even well-informed Air Force officers—would insist with apparent conviction that there never would be another raid on Berlin because they had found means of stopping them.

They had been so thoroughly indoctrinated with the idea that war would be painless and harmless—at least at home—that they found it hard to believe it could actually happen to them.

One night in October the military censor at the radio station was delivering such an assurance to me when the sirens sounded. A few minutes later bombs were bursting not far away and the censor was in the air-raid shelter.

Berlin Resentment

They resented it intensely, and in the beginning were convinced easily that the British deliberately were bombing civilian objectives and their own pilots bombing only military objectives.

In one of the early raids an incendiary bomb hit a building which formerly housed the German Academy of Arts. The papers the next morning played this up as an example of British vandalism. One German acquaintance cited it to be triumphantly as proof of the wickedness of the English.

"But," I remarked, "don't you know what that building really is? If you don't I'll show you." I led my acquaintance to the door, where a large metal plaque announced: "Ministry of Munitions." My friend had nothing further to say.

The same resentment and the same gullibility flared up when several Berlin hospitals were hit. The same acquaintance remarked that it must have been done deliberately, "because the English pilots must have been able to see the big red crosses on the roof."

"What red crosses?" I asked.

I advised my friend to take a ride on the elevated railway which passes directly beside one of Berlin's largest hospitals, the Charite, which had been hit the night before. From it you can see the roof of the hospital, and you can plainly see that there is no red cross on that roof. You also can notice that on the other side of the tracks is one of the largest railroad freight stations in Berlin. It was some time before Berliners realized that hospitals in large cities do not have red crosses on their roofs, particularly when they are near freight yards, because red crosses would make excellent guide posts to real military objectives. And hospitals—it's gruesome but true—are less important to high commands in any army than factories or freight yards.

But now the lesson is beginning to sink in. One frequently hears expressions of regret over the sufferings of Londoners, and more than once I heard a German remark that the British pilots who fly all the way to Berlin from England must be very brave men indeed. Hatred and resentment begin to give way to respect.

So general is this change of feeling that even the controlled press has been forced to drop its tirades against English ruthlessness and its attempts to portray German bombs as righteous retaliation. The German people are beginning to learn that war is a two-way business.

Important Fact

The actual amount of damage done by British bombs in Germany is not, therefore, nearly as important as the fact that English planes have been over Germany night after night and that almost every German city has felt them, even if slightly.

The full facts on damage from the British raids probably are not known to more than a half dozen men in all Germany. In fact, it is quite likely that Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring is the only man who has the full consolidated reports. Serious damage of a military nature is concealed with extreme care and skill. Even damage to civilian dwellings is removed or repaired at once to keep visual evidence of the meaning of war from the German people as much as possible.

During the raid of Dec. 15-16, four bombs fell in the middle of the Tauentzienstrasse, one of Berlin's most important shopping streets. They came down at about 6 o'clock in the morning and broke every glass window within four blocks. When I went by two hours later a dozen crews were at work replacing glass. They worked all the next night and by the next morning the big plate-glass shop windows on the ground floors were all in again and makeshift window displays had been arranged. Within two weeks a stranger walking down that street never would have noticed the few scars remaining, unless they had been pointed out.

But the Berliner is intensely curious about this bombing damage. All the next day after that raid the Tauentzienstrasse was a mass of people just walking slowly up and down staring silently at the empty windows. They do that whenever the damage is in a place that cannot be concealed. But where possible whole blocks are roped off so no one can get close enough to see what actually was hit.

I have seen two important electrical factories in Berlin which were put completely out of action by bombs. They were on either side of a main street too important to rope off. I believe that some other industrial damage has been done, but I was unable to see it.

Several bombs are supposed to have fallen in the Siemens Stadt, the great electrical center in Berlin's northwest, which apparently has been a main target of several English raids. But I drove through and around it and was unable to see any external evidence of damage. It certainly has not been hurt to the extent the British pilots thought it was.

No Planes Over Berlin

Nor have either the Potsdamer or Annalter Bahnhofs been hit. After one raid a few panes of glass were broken in the Lehrter Bahnhof, but that is the only damage I ever saw to any passenger raidroad station in or around Berlin. On the night the British thought they hit the Potsdamer Bahnhof, there wasn't even a shot audible in Berlin, or any sound of airplane motors overhead. This fact led some military observers to suspect the Germans had succeeded in fooling the British pilots with a fake outline of Berlin done in dim street lights somewhere in the country. They certainly were not over Berlin that night.

The mistaken claim about the Potsdamer Bahnhof was a most unfortunate one for British prestige in Germany. Up to that time Germans were inclined to believe British news reports more than their own. One German remarked to me after that episode: "I always knew our own reports lied, but now I know the English do, too."

If the British Ministry of Information wishes to rebuild a reputation for reliability in Germany, it should exercise the greatest care in the future to avoid false claims of damage. It would be much wiser to claim less than they are sure of than to run the risk of claiming something false.

As for other cities in Germany. The worst damage apparently has been done since the first of this year when American long-range bombers first became available to Britain in important quantity. During January, Bremen apparently has suffered what approximates actual devastation, and Wilhelmshaven and Mannheim are reported by reliable sources to have suffered heavily. But so far as I could learn, no other German city has suffered seriously.

The much-discussed raids of last summer and autumn on the Ruhr and Rhineland districts certainly did much less damage than was believed. Up to Christmas time Hamburg had not been "pulverized" or anything like it. I took a trip through the Ruhr and Rhineland in August by autobus and saw evidence of only one bomb.

On the other hand, beginning about September, I was requested a number of times by the Adlon Hotel management to turn off my radio to avoid disturbing "neighboring guests from the Rhineland who are trying to catch up on lost sleep."

Beginning about the same time it became impossible to find rooms in any of the resort places of southern or eastern Germany—even if you tried to make reservations a month in advance. They were filled to capacity with the wives and children of the industrial magnates of the Rhineland and Hamburg escaping from the air raids.

There is also a noticeable tendency for women who can afford it, and are free to do so, to leave Berlin for quieter places, even though there was no raid on Berlin from the night of Dec. 20-21 until

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

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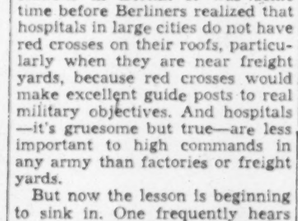

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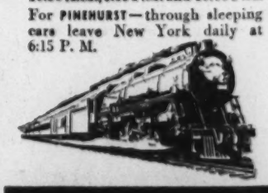

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French Yield Two Areas In Pact With Thailand

TOKYO, March 11 (AP)—Thailand and French Indo-China signed a Japanese-sponsored peace agreement today, ending their border dispute and giving Thailand parts of Cambodia and Laos embracing some of Indo-China's richest rice producing areas.

Diplomatic circles expressed belief that Japan already had received assurances that it could purchase the total rice crop and timber output in the ceded areas. Japan is short in both products.

It was understood that Thailand would acquire some 25,000 square miles of territory, which is somewhat short of the concessions she claimed.

The agreement, signed in a ceremony at the official residence of Japanese Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, marked Japan's first successful task of mediation undertaken in its proclaimed role of leader of a sphere of influence in Greater East Asia.

In signing, the Japanese Foreign Minister, Yusoke Matsuoka used a brush, the others pens.

Borders to Be Defined

The pact provided for a boundary demarcation committee to work out details of a new frontier which would return to Thailand the Pak-Lay district of Laos and one fourth of Cambodia.

That represented some last-minute concessions by the French, but fell far short of Thailand's original demand for approximately one third of all Laos and Cambodia provinces.

Approximately 40 representatives of Indo-China, Thailand, and Japan and newspaper men were the only witnesses to the brief, austere ceremony in the Premier's ballroom.

When the last signature was affixed, Foreign Minister Matsuoka declared:

"By this signature, friendly relations between France and Thailand have been restored, and a bond of co-existence and co-prosperity between Japan on one side and those two nations on the other has been further cemented, thereby contributing in some measure toward the establishment of peace in Greater East Asia and the world."

The Foreign Minister added:

Mutual Concessions Made

"This has been due to mutual concession by France and Thailand, which deeply understand the determination and responsibility of the mediating country (Japan)—a fact to be heartily congratulated upon for the sake of mankind."

A Japanese communiqué on terms of the agreement listed these provisions:

1. France cedes to Thailand the district around the town of Pak-Lay. (This would return to Thailand part of the section on both sides of the Mekong River which it lost by treaty in 1904. France would retain, however, much of the Luang-Prabang section east of the river and north of Pak-Lay which Thailand originally demanded.)

2. France cedes a slice of northern and northwestern Cambodia. (Exact limits of this strip were not clear immediately, but first descriptions of the new boundary indicated that it would run from the present frontier northeast to the northern tip of Tonle-Sap—Grand Lake—thence north for a short distance, thence east to the Mekong River in the vicinity of the town of Stung-Treng. This would give Thailand part of territory it lost in 1904 and 1907—the town of Battambang and, perhaps, the famed ruins at Angkor of a civilization more than 2,000 years old.)

3. A small area across the Mekong River from Stung-Treng would be retained by Indo-China.

Demilitarized Zones

4. All these ceded territories become demilitarized zones in which French nationals and Indo-Chinese natives will have full rights to go and come or keep their homes and businesses.

5. Thailand guarantees to respect and afford facilities for preservation of worship at mausoleums of the royal house of Luang-Prabang of Indo-China which lie across the Mekong from the town of Luang-Prabang in territory to go to Thailand.

6. Where the Mekong marks the frontier, the river channel shall be the border, except that the islands of Khong and Khone above the great rapids north of Stung-Treng shall be under Thai sovereignty but be administered jointly by France and Thailand. Existing French establishments on the islands shall remain in French possession.

Apparently there was no provision for giving Thailand a corridor north to China such as had been suggested by some French sources as an alternative to large concessions in Cambodia.

A long-standing dispute over the frontier developed into outbreaks along the border last September. By November, patrol clashes had grown into skirmishes by larger forces, shelling of frontier positions and aerial bombardment by both sides in an undeclared war.

An armistice was called Jan. 31 after Japan stepped forward as mediator. Twice during the lengthy negotiations on final terms the armistice was extended, the last time indefinitely.

'Trojan' Honored

International

Mrs. Jennie B. Cameron

First American woman to be decorated with the Order of the British Empire. Mrs. Cameron was honored for her heroism during an air raid on the Leicester village where she served as welfare and billeting officer. The citation said she worked "like a Trojan through a really ghastly night." She is shown at Kirby Muxloe, England, with her dog.

Australia Now Supplying Army With Field Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales—The Australian Army is now being supplied with a complete range of home-built equipment for field engineers including all the material for bridge-building by modern methods, it is revealed here.

In the past six months orders placed by the Ministry of Supply have run into millions of dollars. Most contracts have been given to New South Wales firms which are now working their operatives long hours in filling orders for such things as portable steel bridging equipment, pontoons, collapsible boats, searchlights, signalling apparatus, field telephones, trench digging tools, mining equipment, barbed wire and camouflage nets. Large contracts have also been placed in Victoria, South Australia and Queensland.

Supply officers say equipment already delivered has been so satisfactory that large orders have been received from other countries and will be filled after all Australian needs are met. Before the war virtually all material of this kind was bought from Britain and the United States.

One of the feats of which the Munitions Department is especially proud is the making of wires for field telephones. Experts said this type of wire, with a copper core protected by at least six strands of steel, was beyond Australian manufacturing capacity. Yet four Australian firms are now making this wire in mile-long strands and in any quantity needed.

Strong Wire Made

Cable-laying machines, to handle the wire, are being built at three plants in two States and a large foreign demand for them is predicted. Great success is claimed for barbed wire of a new type, designed by an Adelaide inventor and reported to be unbreakable by enemy tanks. This is being made in Sydney and Melbourne and its adoption by the British Army is predicted by Supply Ministry experts.

Searchlights and sound-locators are being built in various cities. Two parts of the searchlights are not made in this country. They are the reflector and the tungsten electrode, but recent experiments suggest it will be possible to manufacture reflectors here shortly. The first searchlight built was put together at top speed and the factory manufacturing them went into production ahead of schedule. The production rate is described as "highly satisfactory."

Many other manufactured supplies are needed by Army engineering units. They range from wire cutters and anti-gas sirens to switchboards, pumping units, air compressors and power tools. All are made here. Post Office departmental workshops are supplying telephones by the thousand and also building signal lamps. Prismatic compasses, imported before the war, are now being made here. The first order was for 1,250; it will be raised to 20,000 shortly.

In other fields arms building is attaining high figures. In a recent week it is revealed Australian automobile assembly plants reached a combined output of 110 Army vehicles a day. These included large numbers of 1½ ton and 3 ton trucks and many artillery tractors. Convoys of trucks, painted Army green, leave the plants all day long for delivery to military depots and camps throughout the country.

Bren Guns Manufactured

Another spectacular feat, of which Australians are proud, is the making of Bren guns. The first weapon to be turned out under the regular work schedule was inspected by the War Cabinet Jan. 16. The Cabinet has given orders to organize production so that the output originally planned may be doubled. This has meant the building of a large factory into which the machines producing the gun will be transferred. In addition new machines have been ordered to step up the rate of making components.

When the plant is fully organized Lithgow Factory will be able to supply all foreseeable Australian needs and export surplus guns to other parts of the Empire. Today the factory is a mass of duplicate components, shining barrels, wooden butts, magazines, stacked ready for mass output. Each gun needs three spare barrels and 25 magazines. Bar steels can be seen being cut for boring and rifling, gun bodies being machined (each needs more than 300 separate operations, magazines being stamped from pressed steel). Outside the plant, evidence of the way in which Australia has sprung to arms, is "Canvastown"—the tented suburb which has leaped into being because domestic housing has been unable to keep pace with the completion of war factories. Here hundreds of families live, though the War Cabinet promises to alter that soon.

After the Bren, Senator McBride, Minister of Munitions, promises the new Bristol Beaufort reconnaissance bomber will be in production "shortly," and the mass output of 25-pounder guns, 2-pounder antitank guns, and 3-inch mortars is now merely a matter of weeks It would appear that in spite of the bewildering array of war materials which this country has been building the larger, more deadly weapons have never been sacrificed to other needs and that the object has been to prepare production by the Spring of 1941. That goal is being attained.

Paper Follows Marines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Quantico (Va.) Sentry, published by two women—Miss Daphne Dailey and Mrs. C. M. Payne—is, perhaps, the most cosmopolitan of all Virginia newspapers, with a long list of subscribers in Panama, Maine, California, and wherever the United States Marine Corps is stationed.

Germans Edge Into French Industry; Weygand in Africa With Defense Plan

VICHY, France, March 11 (AP)—The quotation of industrial shares on the Paris Stock Exchange, which it has been announced will begin March 17, was interpreted by financial observers here as marking an acceleration of German-French economic co-operation with the Germans likely to buy into huge blocks of French enterprise.

The sale of private stocks in Occupied France is expected to facilitate the transfer of part-ownership of French industry to German hands. Germans have bought, or are buying, blocks of 45 to 49 per cent of the shares in big French banks and Havas-Publicity which monopolizes most of the advertising.

A joint French-German corporation is being organized controling many industrial fields with only a slight majority of the shares French owned.

Neutral observers believe the Germans will have no difficulty keeping the upper hand against the divided French and foreign "majority stockholders."

Trading will be restricted by a new law requiring all bearer shares changed to name-bearing shares, with all transfers strictly controlled. The law is intended to curb speculation and do away with the "black" (illegal) exchanges where the French have been making most of their money in stocks.

Nazis Mystify French

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—After eight months of German occupation, many Frenchmen complain that they do not understand the Germans, or what they mean by "collaboration."

This is the impression received from conversation with Frenchmen who were willing to discuss their plight with an American correspondent, says an Associated Press representative recently returned from three years' assignment in Europe.

Beyond an occasional "Vive de Gaulle" scribbled on buildings, there is practically no public expression of disapproval of the Germans.

But in private, many Frenchmen will tell one that they are hoping for a British victory. A number have been arrested recently for supporting General de Gaulle's cause.

Frenchmen say they fail to understand what role the Germans expect France to play, and a former associate of the pro-German Pierre Laval said recently that even in the small group delegated to deal with the Germans there is a growing feeling of hopelessness.

Germans officials frequently have said they hoped to have French industry return to normal as quickly as possible. One French official claimed that the reason for delay was a German effort to reorganize some industries in which they hoped to participate.

Thousands Unemployed

Thousands of Frenchmen still are without jobs in this business stagnation caused by all the troubles of war and defeat.

Despite the efficiency of the German military command, it is obvious—and Germans themselves admit it—that the complicated job of setting France back on its feet is making slow progress.

French businessmen do not blame the military authorities for their difficulties, but say they are due to the divided authority in the various German organizations represented in Occupied France. Their position would be much easier, they said, if they had to deal only with the military authorities. But, in addition, there are economic and other experts representing the German Government and other authorities representing the complex Nazi Party.

Businessmen with interests in the unoccupied zone find they cannot get the necessary German credentials to leave the occupied area. It sometimes takes as long as a month to have money transferred from New York to Paris, although the transaction is carried on by cable through Berlin.

Mail Service Slow

Mail between Paris and Berlin sometimes requires weeks.

Frenchmen and German officers often eat in the same restaurants. In establishments where German troops gather, however, the French clientele usually dwindles.

Most fair-minded Frenchmen praise the German Army for the efficiency with which it has tackled problems in the occupied area and for the discipline it imposes on troops. As a result, there have been few "incidents" between the French and the German soldiers.

One deterring influence to "incidents" is the occasional posting of notices in public places announcing that such and such a Frenchman has been executed for "acts against the German military authority."

The shortage of food and the lack of coal in a fairly severe winter has troubled the ordinary Frenchman. German authorities explained that transportation of supplies was held up by the frost.

Cheers for British

British successes over the Italians in Africa have caused a tremendous interest in Paris and many French follow the campaign through the British radio, although German occupation authorities have forbidden listening to foreign radiocasts.

Recently the military commander at Le Havre fined the City 1,000,000 francs after a motion-picture theater audience booed and whistled at a German newsreel showing German planes being prepared for a flight to England.

After an English and a German plane were shot down in an air fight over a town in Northwestern France, public funerals were held for the crews of the planes. Hundreds of villagers attended the funeral of the British fliers. Only Germans were present for the funeral of their countrymen. For punishment, the German commander closed the pastry shops in the village for three days.

VICHY, France, March 11 (AP)—Gen. Maxime Weygand, Commander of the French forces in Africa, an official announcement disclosed today, has returned to his North African headquarters after a brief visit to Vichy for conferences with Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain and other French leaders.

The announcement said General Weygand arrived in North Africa yesterday by plane, but extraordinary precautions were taken to keep the trip secret, and strict orders were issued to halt any messages concerning his departure.

Meanwhile, the Government news agency announced today French leaders had reached "complete agreement" on questions relating to the "defense of Africa." Usually reliable sources said they believed this included resistance to Axis demands for a base at Bizerte, French naval stronghold in Tunisia.

The agreement was reached, the news agency said, at conferences here among Chief of State Pétain, Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan and General Weygand.

Admiral Jean Abrial, Governor-General of Algeria, has arrived here to explain administrative measures taken there and the news agency said his report "satisfactorily completed that of General Weygand."

Informed sources said General Weygand had criticized Admiral Abrial's handling of acute native problems, involving the British embassies, activities of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French followers and food difficulties.

Meanwhile, according to an official decree today, any Frenchman who enters territory controlled by General de Gaulle, leader of the so-called "Free French" forces, will lost his nationality.

The decree is retroactive to Dec. 1, 1940. It contains the first official reference to "dissident zones"—taken to mean colonies such as French Equatorial Africa, Tahiti, and the New Hebrides, which have given their support to General de Gaulle's movement.

Use of Checks Halts Inflation in France

By the Associated Press

Vichy, France, March 11

The recent law requiring all money transfers above 3,000 francs to be made with certified checks is at last going into effect.

This is interpreted as an anti-inflation measure to make checks circulate in place of bank notes, the number of which is swelled by French payments of 400,000,000 francs a day to the German occupation forces.

Schools Suspended

DAMASCUS, Syria, March 11 (AP)—The Government has suspended classes at the Syrian University and in secondary elementary schools as a result of demonstrations against French-imposed food distribution regulations in which four persons have been killed.

French troops who swarmed into the streets to break up the demonstrations were afterwards withdrawn and quiet prevailed here and in other Syrian cities.

Belgium's Plight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—The American Friends Service Committee, Quaker organization, and the American Red Cross, which are feeding children in Unoccupied France, revealed today they had no plans to seek to persuade Britain to relax its blockade so their efforts could be extended to Belgium or the other overrun nations of Europe.

Herbert Hoover, replying to the British rejection of his plan to feed 3,000,000 Belgians, had said that he would like to see the Quakers and the Red Cross extend their work from France into Belgium. Both organizations replied yesterday that because of Britain's repeated refusal to open the blockade they were making no such plans.

Meanwhile a spokesman for the Committee on Food for the Small Democracies said that the Belgian Government, as represented in London, would continue its efforts to convince the British of Belgium's plight. He expressed confidence that reiteration of Belgium's serious position would eventually convince British and American opinion of the necessity for action. The Hoover plan, he said, called for Germany to contribute 10,000 bushels of bread grains a month. Already, he recalled, the Germans had shipped 800,000 bushels into Belgium and were initiating a new shipment of 3,200,000 bushels, according to Berlin.

Chiang Sees U. S. 'Awake'

CHUNGKING, China, March 11 (AP)—China's greatest success in 3½ years of resistance to Japan has been to awaken the United States to the need of strengthening its Pacific defenses, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek declared in the closing speech of the People's Political Council.

He said the American decision to fortify island bases had dashed to pieces the Japanese plan for a "new order in greater East Asia" and that the Chinese Government was doing its best to cement relations with the United States, Britain, and Russia.

China's armed strength and equipment are now twice what they were when the conflict began, he declared.

The Council, China's nearest approach to a representative government, issued a manifesto thanking the United States, Britain, and Russia for help given.

The Council placed itself solidly behind the Government's stand on Chinese Communists, whose demands for creation of special red areas were bitterly denounced by General Chiang.

Roosevelt Aid Back

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11 (AP)—Returning from a flying trip to China as personal emissary of President Roosevelt, Lauchlin Currie, Administrative Assistant to the President, hurried through San Francisco on his way to Washington.

Mr. Currie spent three weeks in Chungking conferring with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and other leading executives of the Chinese Government, but found time to study China's arsenals, military training schools, and industrial co-operatives.

A Raise for Benny, Gets $17,500 a Week

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 11 (AP)—Jack Benny yesterday signed a new radio contract which will pay him $17,500 a week, officials of the National Broadcasting Company said.

They did not say how much of an increase this represented.

Radio circles heard that Mr. Benny turned down another offer, which would have changed his network and sponsor, of $25,000 weekly. This action was said to be based upon the fact he had had the same sponsor for eight years and was satisfied with a new pay increase as opposed to going onto another network with a new sponsor.

Out of his stipend, Mr. Benny pays his principal supporting players, Phil Harris, "Rochester," Dennis Day and Mary Livingstone, who is the radio star's wife.

Bombs Alter Berlin Views

(Continued from Page 3)

the time I left on Jan. 31. The British bombers were concentrating on more important objectives during that period.

But no matter how slight the physical damage in any one particular city, the net effect throughout all Germany has been sobering and instructive. Germans learned from the last war that defeat can be painful. But they did not learn until British bombs began falling on their cities that war itself could injure them physically at home. They also thought of civilian damage from war as something that happened to other people, but never to Germans. This gave them both their peculiar willingness for war and also the foundation for that belief that somehow they were a "master folk" enjoying special immunity from things that could happen to "lesser peoples."

If the lesson is hammered home often enough and hard enough, they may decide that war is not a desirable occupation after all and also that there is nothing more sacred or inviolable about German flesh than about Polish or Czech or Netherlands or British flesh.

On the surface Germany presents an impressive, in fact almost idyllic, picture to a "visitor." How great is the real gap between this surface appearance and the reality behind it? Mr. Harsch will give some answers to this in his next article.

40,000 Airmen

BOSTON, March 11 (AP)—Canada, which had fewer than 5,000 airmen at the outset of the war, now has more than 40,000, Sir Herbert Ames asserted March 8.

The veteran Member of the Canadian Parliament, in a prepared address for Boston University's Graduate School Alumni Association, listed the three tasks assigned to the Royal Canadian Air Force as its contribution in the war.

"First," he said, "it is to be used for home defense, second for overseas fighting, and finally for supplying instructors to train incoming cadets."

Draft Head Gives Coat To Shivering Volunteer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Charles William Bowermaster of Martinsburg, W. Va., was well protected from chill March winds when he started for Huntington, W. Va., to report at military induction headquarters. He was wearing the overcoat of his Draft Board President, Bernard D. Myers.

Mr. Myers said he found the volunteer on the Court House steps, shivering from the cold. Mr. Myers peeled off his coat and sent Mr. Bowermaster gratefully on his way.

Canada Tackles Big Problems In All-Out Effort in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 11—Canada has learned through the latest discussions of its Parliament that it faces this year five distinct problems which, added together, dwarf any previous undertaking in the history of this Nation. These five problems, which Canada must master in the next 12 months, are:

1. The diversion of at least half of the Nation's income into the costs of government.

2. The movement of 200,000 more workers into war industries and 100,000 more men into the fighting services when the old reserve of unemployed Canadians has almost dried up.

3. The technical problem of producing airplanes, tanks, guns, and machine tools never built here before—a problem not nearly solved yet.

4. The enlargement of the army and navy, the output of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan's quota of aviators, and the completion of an armored division, complete with about 1,100 tanks.

5. The maintenance of an agricultural industry, the largest department of which is prostrate for lack of wheat markets, and the maintenance of balance between the income of farmers and industrial workers.

All Resources Involved

Never before has Canada faced problems of such magnitude. It is becoming clear at last to Parliament and to the ordinary Canadian that not only the physical and financial resources of the Nation, but all its resources of character will be tested to the limit before the year ends.

All the other problems are involved in the first. Out of an income of $5,300,000,000 this year, Canada will have to put close to $3,000,000,000 into the Federal, Provincial and municipal governments.

The impact of this fact is only beginning to reach the taxpayer now, as he prepares to pay his increased income taxes, as he finds the price of many luxuries raised, as he is asked to set aside a part of his income every week and loan it to the Government.

The Canadian who never understood economics very well in the past begins to see that the effect of this financial policy is to restrict his purchases of goods. That purpose is being fulfilled in countless Canadian families. They have less money than before to spend on themselves. Families of men formerly unemployed, of course, are better off because the breadearners are now at work.

Idleness on Way Out

The second problem is unlike anything this country has ever tackled before. In a country of something over 11,000,000 busy people, to find 200,000 additional industrial workers and 100,000 more men for the fighting service is an enormous undertaking. Latest Government figures showed about 40,000 employable men on relief rolls, and while this does not cover all the men now idle, it indicates that the supply is getting low.

While it is easy to move figures about on a chart, the human, physical problem of putting 17,000 new workers into jobs every month will not be solved without careful planning and strong administration because the available supplies of labor are often a thousand miles or more from the new war factories.

Canada will witness this year a huge immigration from the depressed areas to the new industrial areas. Above all, it is a problem of training men for the new factory jobs and the Government admittedly has not started early enough to solve it.

Of the third problem, the technical problem of producing modern weapons, Parliament has heard much of late. Days of argument between the Government and its critics show that while the Government has accomplished far more than most Canadians would have considered possible in the first year and a half of war, it has experienced enormous difficulty in mastering the new and complicated processes of making airplanes, tanks, guns, and machine tools.

Systematization on Way

Parliament has before it now the detailed report of H. R. MacMillan, one of the country's outstanding industrialists, who shows that airplane production is behind expectations, that machine tool production is far below future needs, that great obstacles still surround the tank construction program.

C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, tells Parliament frankly that plane output is three months behind his expectations, that in the airplane industry the situation "is getting less chaotic and more systematized" and that progress is being made in the manufaeture of tanks.

For weeks the Government has been criticized in newspapers throughout the country for these weak spots in a generally satisfactory program and the Government, vexed by constant protest, has recently hit back hard at its critics.

Canada's greatest contribution to the war will probably be the air training plan and here the Government is having trouble in getting all the training planes it needs. But Parliament is assured that the plan is well ahead of schedule, is still the largest scheme of the sort ever undertaken.

While this program goes ahead, Canada must add 100,000 men to its air force, army, and navy. It will send a third division to Britain and organize an armored division at a cost of something over $100,000,000, and with the construction of all the necessary equipment, including tanks. This armored division represents the largest single undertaking in the history of the Canadian Army and when the war started no Canadian would have thought it possible.

Farm Income a Problem

Behind all this is the vast human problem represented by the depression in agriculture at a time when industry is booming. In the last few days Parliament has heard ominous rumblings in the farm belts.

Representatives of these areas have told the House of Commons that the farmer expects something like equality of treatment with the industrial worker who has been assured of 1929 wages. But the farmer's average income in Canada, which was about $600 a year before the depression, has shrunk to $400. The farmer demands an increase in his pay.

The Government replies by fixing minimum prices for some farm products, by subsidies to the prostrate wheat industry. But the Government cannot possibly give the farmer equality with the industrial worker and still maintain the present war effort. It faces, therefore, continuing protest and pressure from the farm belt. This is a problem which may be alleviated during the war by a system of subsidy, but cannot be cured so long as overseas markets are closed by blockade.

Looking over this accumulation of problems ahead—the re-organization of the Nation's whole life—it is easy to understand why the Government should be under criticism in Parliament and in the country and why, very often, the Country's real accomplishments in the war to date are often underestimated.

Industrial Zones

OTTAWA March 11 (CP)—Canada is being organized into industrial zones, each with a chairman and committee to work in conjunction with the Munitions and Supply Department "to harness all possible industrial resources to war needs," the Munitions Minister, C. J. Howe, announced recently.

The purpose of the zone committees "is to collect and maintain current industrial information and on request to advise the Department of Munitions and Supply thereon," Mr. Howe's announcement said.

The Minister added that organization work in the zones is being carried on by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Canadian Chamber of Commerce "with the approval and support of the Department of Munitions and Supply."

In addition, the Manufacturers' Association and the Chamber of Commerce will accompany the organization work with a national survey of industrial resources.

The survey will provide information on labor available, machine tools and other equipment in existing plants, extent to which this equipment now is being used, and the extent to which it may be made available for war needs.

British Restrict Travel From Spain to Gibraltar

ALGECIRAS, Spain, March 11 (AP)—Authorities at the British fortress of Gibraltar, have limited to a specified route all traffic over the isthmus that links Gibraltar with the Spanish mainland. Fines were ordered for any persons approaching forbidden areas where defense works are in progress.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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"To neglect defense is to invite disaster"

WHAT America today prepares to defend is something far more precious than so many miles of coastline, or a rich and fruitful expanse of territory.

It is a way of life, a fountain of human hopes, a form of opportunity for the individual which is unmatched elsewhere in the world.

Enlisted in the preparation of American defense as a first duty are no fewer than 35 General Motors plants now driving ahead on the production tasks assigned them in the national program.

Existing plants and equipment have been adapted wherever possible. Elsewhere new additions are being rushed to completion, whole new factories have begun to arise so that the skill, experience and mass-production "know how" of General Motors people can be centered on serving the country's first and foremost need.

Meanwhile, it is not being forgotten that the industrial strength and continued vitality of the nation stem from full use of our productive resources.

So while naval and aircraft engines, military trucks and bomber parts, machine guns and artillery shells have right of way, the things that people need, that workmen build and dealers sell, yet continue to come from plants not adaptable to defense work.

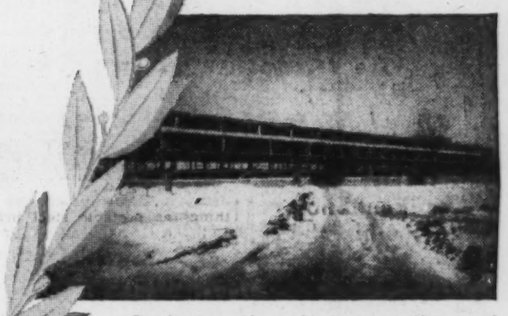
This is in recognition that the foremost duty of all of us is to keep the country safe—the accompanying obligation is to keep it America.

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr.
Chairman

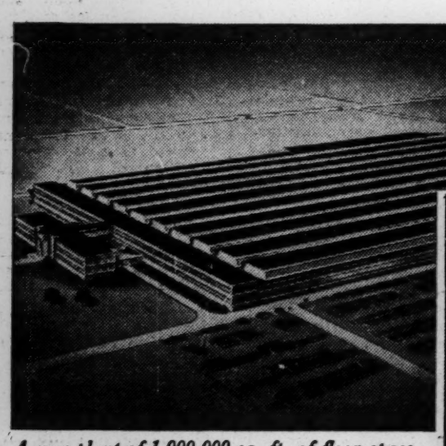
In no fewer than 35 General Motors plants, activity in connection with defense production is well under way, with a large variety of products actually coming off the line at the present time.

New construction made necessary by the defense program includes enlargement of existing facilities and complete new factories, either for our own or Government account, examples of which are shown below.

The busy plant of the Cleveland Diesel Engine Division has been enlarged to handle defense work.



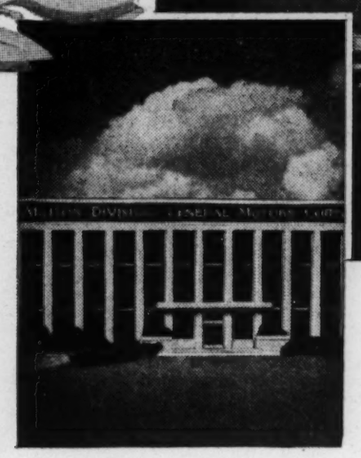
Production of machine guns will proceed upon the completion and equipping of this new plant of the Saginaw Steering Gear Division.



A new plant of 1,000,000 sq. ft. of floor space will go up to handle Buick Motor Division production, under license, of Pratt & Whitney air-cooled airplane engines.

• • •

Tooling is nearing completion at the new General Motors Forge plant of the Olds Motor Works Division in preparation for forging and machining 75 and 105 millimeter shells.



In this new plant of the Frigidaire Division, production of machine guns will soon get under way.

• • •

The latest expansion of the Allison Division plant is now rapidly approaching completion, and will result in increased production of liquid-cooled aircraft engines.

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Washington Sideglances

Senator casts doubt on vote on own amendment—Treasury 'gold brick' pilfered but that's what it was—Congress called 'one-fourth action'—Always be polite to lady members.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

This Is Democracy: The Senate's final decision on the lend-lease bill was made at a session that lacked drama but not humor.

Even in the concluding moments of the debate were there light touches such as the remark of Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut, "I have heard the Senator from Louisiana (Allen J. Ellender, D) talk for some four or five hours and finally convince himself that he ought to vote against his own amendment."

Vice-President Wallace commented after the passage of the bill that the debate, the first major one over which he had presided was "remarkably good-tempered" and had "renewed his faith in democracy."

Tall Talker: Champion long-distance orator of the Senate is Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma, former head of the Public Speaking Department at the University of Oklahoma.

Last week he valiantly tided over with a two-hour unprepared address while Administration chieftains went into a huddle to force changes in the Ellender amendment.

Kitchen Note: Mere substitution of composition ice trays for aluminum in new electric refrigerators is counted on by national defense officials to furnish the aviation industry with approximately 1,000,000 pounds of aluminum a month.

Gold Brick Odyssey: Our supersleuth reporter has discovered that a $42,000 gold brick displayed with such nonchalance in a Treasury show case has been stolen twice.

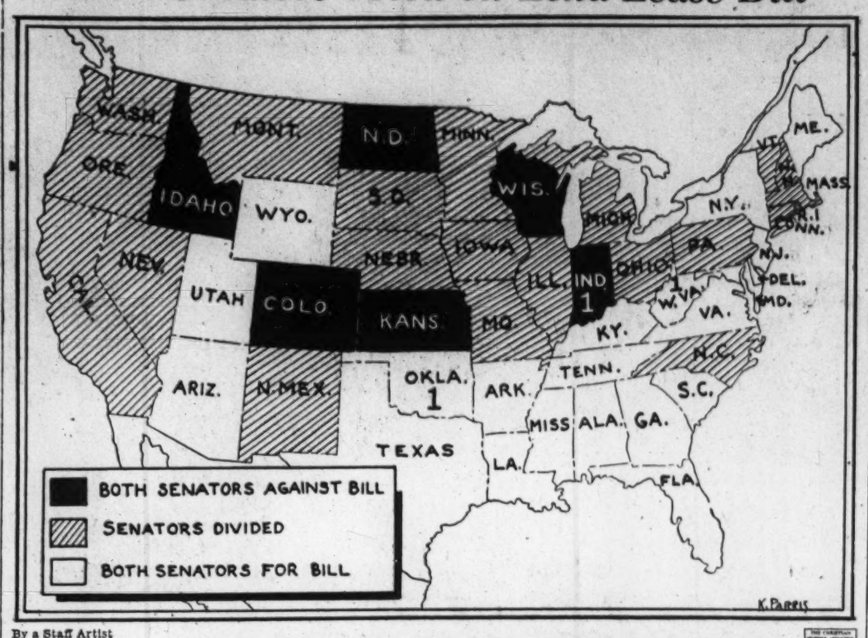
Note to taxpayers: Funny part of it was, they were both fakes.

Why, Mr. Congressman?: "Congress," Representative Luther Patrick (D) of Alabama advised new Congressmen the other day, "is one-fourth action and three-fourths explaining."

In Defense of Congresswomen: Another piece of Mr. Patrick's advice: "Be extremely courteous, polite and even chivalrous toward lady members of Congress. Any district that wishes to do so may send a lady—besides, her husband was a very capable member of this body."

As a matter of fact, only three of the seven women in the House at the present time succeeded their husbands and all three have been re-elected at least once on their own record.

How Senators Voted on Lend-Lease Bill



By a Staff Artist

Map Pictorializes Aid-to-Britain Roll Call

The geographical lineup of sentiment for and against the lend-lease bill is shown at a glance in the map above. States are solid black in cases where both senators voted in favor of the bill; states are shaded where the senators' vote was split, and states are white where both senators voted against the measure. Neither Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana nor Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma cast a vote. Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York was paired for the bill with Senator Clyde M. Reed of Kansas against the bill. For three States only one Senate vote was recorded in the roll call. Those States, Indiana, Oklahoma, and West Virginia, are identified on the map by the numeral one.

Unity Seen in Lease Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—The Senate 2-to-1 vote on the lend-lease bill reveals significant geographical divisions. To begin with, it shows a considerable degree of national unity. There were only five states where both senators were against the measure, Colorado, Idaho, North Dakota, Wisconsin and Kansas; in the latter Senator Arthur Capper voted against the bill and Senator Clyde M. Reed was paired against it.

The unanimity of support was noticeable in the Solid South and border states, the first group showing only Senator Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina voting against the measure, and the second only Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri. Besides these, the only adverse votes in the Atlantic, southern, border, and Gulf States were those of Senator Peter G. Gerry of Rhode Island and Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, both Democrats; Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont, Senator James I. Davis of Pennsylvania, Senator John D. Danaher of Connecticut, Senator Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire, Republicans.

Opposition to the bill centered predominately in the West, where isolationists have been strongest. Three of the five States casting both senatorial votes against the measure, Colorado, North Dakota, and Kansas, also were included in the 10 states which Wendell Willkie won in the 1940 election. In the other two States, Idaho and Wisconsin, Mr. Willkie lost by only a handful.

Mr. Willkie took a strong stand for aid to Britain in the election, and reaffirmed his position emphatically in the lend-lease fight, but isolationists probably voted against President Roosevelt in many states.

On the Pacific, one senator from each of the three States, Washington, Oregon, and California, voted against the bill, and one senator from each voted for it.

Opposition to the bill was not primarily on a political basis as the isolationist leadership of Senator Burton K. Wheeler and Senator Clark, both Democrats, and Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California, Senator Robert B. La Follette, Republican and Independent, indicates. On the other hand, traditional Republican suspicion of Mr. Roosevelt undoubtedly had a part in the final vote.

Chief issue was not whether aid would be vouchsafed to Britain, but how it would be done. The Senator Robert A. Taft proposal for a direct loan for British aid had the support of most Republicans. A computation by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg shows that only six senators voted both against the lend-lease bill and the Taft proposal, and hence were opposed to all aid.

Government Stiffens on Defense Strikes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—Stoppages in defense production are going to be met by sterner measures, whether the responsibility rests with labor or management.

Signs are multiplying here that the "honeymoon" period of strikes in defense industries is about over and opinion in favor of more drastic action is crystalizing both in Congress and in the Office of Production Management.

Latest developments are all on the side which takes the more serious view of the effect which strikes are exerting on production.

In dealing with the 48-day strike at the Allis-Chalmers Company in Milwaukee, the OPM again unsheathed the weapon which it tentatively brought into view in connection with the quickly settled Bethlehem Steel strike at Lackawanna. That instrument is the power of the Government to commandeer the plant if mediation ultimately fails to bring a resumption of operation.

Calls Final Conference

This authority is part of the double-draft law in the Selective Service Act which enables the Government to draft industry, in case of necessity, as well as soldiers.

Preliminary to this step, the OPM is calling together for a final conference in Washington, officials of the Company and the United Auto Workers Union. OPM mediators have made settlement proposals which have been accepted by the union but rejected, in their present form, by the Company.

The demand for some restrictions on strikes is gaining spokesmen in Congress.

The House Judiciary Committee indicated today that it would consider legislation to give effect to President Roosevelt's strong opposition to jurisdictional strikes which, the President himself declared, had no justifiable place in the defense effort. These are strikes in which one group of union men quits because it doesn't want other union men on the job.

A much more far-reaching proposal is now before the Judiciary Committee which would have the effect of amending the Selective Service Act in order to put labor under the same discipline as the draft army itself.

This would ban strikes entirely and while it would appear to have little chance of gaining congressional approval at this time, it reflects something of the temper of legislative opinion with respect to stoppages of defense production.

It is probable that any move to draft labor for defense would be accompanied by a similar move to draft capital with the result that defense industries would either be run directly by the Government or on a completely nonprofit basis.

Although there is no strong impetus behind either of these steps, Congressmen report that they are receiving a good deal of correspondence from parents who wonder why their sons are forced to serve at $30 a month in the Army while labor is allowed to strike on the projects essential to the Army.

Representative Sam Hobbs (D) of Alabama, countering the frequent contention that strikes are only a minor statistic in the defense picture, said that there was a "startling number" of man-days lost in strikes during January and February. He put this loss at 591,000 man-days or enough, he estimated, to build a battleship or 2,000 fighter planes.

Any loss is too much in the judgment of Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, who has testified that "we need every man-hour of production, there should be no strikes, no stoppages."

Figures Tend to Mislead

Numerous persons close to the industrial defense situation hold that it causes an erroneous and complacent impression to attempt to measure in percentages the effect of stoppages on the whole defense effort, such, for example, as the President's recent figure that strikes only affected one quarter of 1 per cent of defense industry.

They point to the long-continued Allis-Chalmers strike which is not only directly holding up $45,000,000 worth of defense orders but is indirectly halting urgently needed expansion in other directions. For example, one of the acutest needs is increased productive capacity for the manufacture of gunpowder. The machinery for this needed increase in plant expansion is being tied up by the Milwaukee strike where 14,000 men have been out seven weeks.

"Each day the Allis-Chalmers plant is shut, our vital powder program is being delayed," said Mr. Patterson. And thus, it is argued that the inability to get big turbines and other heavy machinery orders from Allis-Chalmers for the new factories causes a bottleneck which is not reflected in the statistical estimate of the strike situation.

Mr. Patterson, for one, and William C. Bullitt, the former American Ambassador who saw what happened when France failed to put everything behind its defense industries, contend that what America needs right now is production, not statistics.

N. Y. Teachers Face Dismissal; Charges Against One Prepared

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11 — The first dismissal proceeding resulting from testimony before the Rapp-Coudert legislative committee investigating subversive activities in the New York schools was in the offing today with the disclosure by a special committee of the Board of Higher Education, that charges of "conduct unbecoming a member of the staff" would be preferred against Morris U. Schappes, a tutor in English at City College.

Mr. Schappes had admitted that he was a member of the Communist Party for five years and said he resigned in 1940 to write an anthology of progress in American literature. According to the Board of Education by-laws, a teacher against whom charges are preferred is entitled to a trial if the Board votes it or the College President recommends it.

Lauson H. Stone, Chairman of the board's special committee, said after a two-hour conference with Corporation Counsel William C. Chanler yesterday that detailed specifications of the charges would be transmitted to Dr. Harry N. Wright, President of City College, this week. Mr. Stone added that his committee had under advisement similar charges against other college staff members identified as Communists in testimony before the Rapp-Coudert committee, but refused to name them.

A total of 61 teachers and administrative assistants have been named as Communists before the Rapp-Coudert committee, 19 at Brooklyn College and 42 at City College. Dr. Wright indicated that Mr. Schappes probably would be suspended from his $2,400-a-year job as soon as formal charges were presented.

The joint committee of the Teachers' Union and the College Teachers' Union, known as the Committee for the Defense of Public Education, charged in reply that the board's "precipitate" action could "only be designed to intimidate members of the College Teachers' Union and others who have refused to hide their opinions that the Rapp-Coudert investigation is an attempt to undermine free public education."

Ford to Make 'Flivver' Plane To Sell at Cost of Light Car

WAYS, Ga., March 10 (AP)—A "flivver plane" that will take off from a small plot and sell for the price of a light car is the goal of the Ford Motor Company, its founder, Henry Ford, announced yesterday.

"We've been experimenting with a two-seater that we expect to put on the market ultimately," Mr. Ford said.

"It will probably combine features of the ordinary airplane and the 'gyro' type ship, permitting it to land or take off in a small area.

"The ship will be powered with a motor of 300 horsepower built horizontally into the wing.

"The body will be made of plastics."

Mr. Ford said, in response to a question, that the plane was intended for private use and would be scaled for mass production. He did not estimate the probable production date. The Ford Motor Company at one time made all-metal tri-motor planes.

Mr. Ford believes there is a great future in aviation and that defense plans will give impetus to the industry. The pioneer automobile manufacturer, a leader in development of the present-day assembly line, believes the same technique can be applied to airplane production.

Associates of Mr. Ford ventured the assertion that he would not put a plane on the market for the American public until it was as safe to fly as it is possible to make it.

The manufacturer has always taken a keen interest in aviation. The Ford Airport at Dearborn, Mich., has one of the few dirigible mooring towers in the nation. He is personally acquainted with many leaders in aviation.

"Now we can look forward to a light airplane that will take off from or land on a small area and that will be as easy to manipulate as the family car," he said.

Mr. Ford added that he did not believe a combination of automobile and airplane was practical, "at least for the present."

"The weight of the automobile," he declared, "is the biggest drawback to such a combination, but we are just beginning to go places in aviation."

New Strikes Delay Work In U. S. Defense Industries

By the Associated Press

A group of American Federation of Labor Metal Trade Riggers struck yesterday at the Ingalls Shipbuilding Yard at Pascagoula, Miss., where cargo vessels are being built. The union claimed 150 men were affected; the company said only 50 of its 2,000 employees were involved. The company contended the strike was jurisdictional; the union said it was called because of improper recognition by the firm and in protest to wages, hours, working conditions and alleged discrimination against the riggers' trade.

Philadelphia—At the J. G. Brill Company plant, which has $418,661 worth of artillery and ammunition orders, Congress of Industrial Organizations steelworkers were on strike for higher wages, a union shop, and vacation and seniority concessions. The firm employs 1,500.

Plainfield, N. J.—About 2,400 A. F. of L. Electrical Workers walked out yesterday at the Cornell Dubilier Corporation, asking "improved wage conditions." Officials said the company had orders for $1,500,000 worth of electrical equipment which was needed for $40,000,000 worth of defense work elsewhere.

Philadelphia—Shots were fired and missles hurled in a clash yesterday between 50 non-strikers and 150 pickets outside the Progress Manufacturing Company plant where a strike has been in progress since Thursday. Police quelled the disorder.

An unidentified woman was struck on the head by a bottle. A window in a nearby taproom was shatered by bullets which police said were fired by two non-strikers. No arrests were made.

Frank Banks, head of a Workers' Committee, said 500 workers went out on strike because the company had refused to negotiate with the local Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Helpers International Union (A. F. of L.).

The company manufacturers electric fixtures.

New York—The United Mine Workers of America (C. I. O.) demanded a $1 a day increase in wages for the 450,000 soft coal miners in the eight-state Appalachian region.

This demand was presented through John L. Lewis, the union-s President, as representatives of mine operators and the union sat down together for their biennial negotiations for a joint wage agreement to supplant the one expiring April 1. The miners affected dig nearly three-fourths of the country's bituminous fuel.

OAKLAND, Calif.—The Fisher Body plant and the Chevrolet unit here, employing 1,600 men, closed after a labor controversy developed. The trouble originated at the body plant employing about 900 men. The Chevrolet branch was forced to shut down because of lack of bodies.

ST. LOUIS—Construction of a $12,000,000 small arms ammunition plant was hampered today by a strike of 120 A. F. of L. building laborers, stopping the work of a small number of carpenters, electricians and steam shovel operators.

The plant is being built under Government contract by a subsidiary of the Western Cartridge Company.

Members of the A. F. of L. Ironworkers' Union, seeking a new contract providing for wage increases and a closed shop, went on strike at the Stupp Brothers' Bridge & Iron Company, which has national defense contracts for prefabricated steel.

U. S. Is Found Final Resort Of Australia in Emergency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—The Commonwealth of Australia, while having made great strides in building up its home defense forces, would be almost wholly dependent upon the United States for defense against Japanese attack were the British to be defeated or seriously weakened in the war with Germany, according to the Foreign Policy Association.

In an Association survey of "Australia in the World Conflict," James Frederick Green points out that while aid to Britain and its own defense may be most of Australia's current problems, it is also facing major economic readjustments. Australia is being forced to develop its own industries, thereby lessening its dependence upon the export of wheat and wool.

Geared to Greater Effort

"Although Australia — like the other democracies — was slow to mobilize its resources for war until the spring of 1940, it has made remarkable progress in recent months," Mr. Green writes. "Its population of 7,000,000—less than that of New York City—has contributed notably to the land, sea and air forces of the British Empire and has prepared for far more extensive participation in 1941 and later.

"If Britain were defeated or seriously crippled, however, Australia, like many other countries, would be deprived of the protection afforded for generations by British seapower and would be exposed to attack by rival imperialist nations. Under such circumstances Australia, while accelerating its own defenses, would, in the long run, have to rely on assistance from the United States. The willingness of the United States to defend Australia and other British Empire countries would naturally be conditioned by America's own relations with the Axis powers.

Accentuates Some Problems

"The war is accentuating some of the most serious long-term problems in Australia's economy—export of agricultural and pastoral products and service of overseas debt charges. Australia has escaped serious difficulty thus far by the sale of most of its exportable surpluses to Britain and by its own rigid control of imports and foreign exchange. The war is stimulating Australian industry to expand and diversify, however, and is reducing the dependence of the Commonwealth on such staples as wool and wheat.

"While the Government has far-reaching wartime control over almost every aspect of Australian life, it has not yet completed the arduous task of creating an effective war economy. The full impact of the war on civilian consumption and the standard of living in Australia will probably not be felt until late 1941, when the increased armament expenditures begin to take effect.

"It is probable that much greater reduction of civilian consumption, through still heavier taxation, larger borrowings from the public, and rationing, will become necessary as the Commonwealth extends its war effort."

Reich's Hand Seen in Vichy

Continued from Page 1

menting his convoying threat he could without surrender of his fleet greatly embarrass Britain, could impose a new strain on the British Navy, and could spread the idea that it is the British blockade which keeps France hungry.

Darlan in Strong Position

Admiral Darlan, it is thought here, may be as ambitious as Pierre Laval, who was deposed as Vice-Premier. And since the Admiral has an infinitely more attractive character he is consequently more dangerous. His cunning presents new problems which will require a high degree of British ingenuity and courage to counter.

It is the opinion here that France has for sometime obtained appreciable imports from its own colonies and dependencies. France, in fact, has not been fully blockaded in the Mediterranean.

It has, however, been pressing for greater facilities for imports and has declared that internal conditions are such that they are absolutely necessary. The aim has been to obtain supplies from the United States and from South America.

American Opinion Cited

It is recognized that there is a certain amount of American support for limited supplies from the United States, and it is not forgotten here that some Americans persist in the belief that food at least could be distributed on a limited scale in such way that it would reach the French civilian population only, and not the Germans.

Nevertheless, there is confidence here that Washington and London will be in complete agreement that whatever steps may be considered feasible to aid French folk they must not be such as to result in any appreciable weakening of Britain's war effort.

Origin of Wheat

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill will reply at an early opportunity to Vice-Premier Jean Darlan's threat to convoy French merchantmen if the British blockade persists, the Daily Mail said today.

The Mail and other London papers interpreted the convoy declaration as German-inspired.

"Having failed so far to get control of the French Navy, Germany is clearly attempting to involve it in a clash with the British fleet," the Mail said.

The Herald added the comment that "a means must be found of helping Unoccupied France without helping Germany."

Meanwhile, the only official statement came from a spokesman for the Ministry of Economic Warfare, who said:

"The Germans may have released 2,000,000 quintals (220,400 tons) of wheat for France. This measure hardly reflects any generosity on their part since they are only returning a fraction of the wheat they have looted from France in the last 10 months. . . .

"If there were any means of helping Unoccupied France without helping Germany, the British Government always would be prepared to consider them. But so far no proposal has been put forward.

"It has to be remembered, too, that the French Government has accepted the principle of economic co-operation with Germany."

Yugoslavia

Continued from Page 1

Koh Ishii, declined to say whether a stopover there was planned.

[In Berlin, the Japanese Foreign Minister's visit was described as one of a series of counter actions to the United States aid-to-Britain bill which may be expected from the signers of the Tripartite Alliance, informed Germans said.

Italian sources hinted at an impending Japanese move under the Three-Power Pact in reaction to the United States aid to Britain.

The newspaper La Tribuna said Mr. Matsuoka would visit Berlin and Rome to "reach agreements" with Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini under the "reciprocal engagements and joint interests of the three great powers associated in the Tripartite Pact."

It described the trip as an "immediate answer to Washington's threatening move."

"Yesterday America spoke," La Tribuna said. "Soon Japan will say her word. It is for this that Matsuoka is coming to Berlin and Rome."]

Aerial Freight Fleets Seen for Peacetime

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 11 (AP)—An executive of one of the Nation's leading airplane engine plants envisages vast aerial freight armadas throughout the world to occupy the aviation industry once it returns to peacetime pursuits.

Myron B. Gordon, Vice President and General Manager of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation of Paterson, N. J., predicted the day would come when much of the Nation's freight traffic would be transported by air, and added that "foreign nations probably will go directly from the horse-and-buggy stage of transportation into the era of aircraft."

"To build these planes," he declared, "will be a gigantic task that will keep us busy many, many days."

Mr. Gordon spoke before a Founders' Day dinner of the University of Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1916.

Lend-Lease Action Speeded

Continued from Page 1

the cost of equipment transferred abroad from Army and Navy stocks. In its final form, the bill permits the President to transfer up to $1,300,000,000 worth of existing equipment.

Under the President's plan, the two Senators said, he could, for instance, release $200,000,000 worth of planes from present stocks. He would then draw $200,000,000 from the $7,000,000,000 appropriation to replace the planes.

In another White House conference, the President consulted with the highest ranking military advisers.

Included in the latter, significantly, were the Director of the Budget and the Quartermaster General of the Army. All these signs, along with a statement from Stephen T. Early, the President's Secretary, indicated the President is planning almost instant moves when the lend-lease bill reaches him.

"The President is moving steadily along in the direction of getting things prepared by the executive branch of the Government for as nearly immediate action as possible when the lend-lease bill is signed," Mr. Early said.

As a token of this, the two conferences at the White House indicated the direction and scale of action which might be expected as America's arsenal for democracies goes into action.

Military Conference

The conference with military leaders included the following:

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War; James V. Forrestal, Acting Secretary of the Navy; Gen George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff; Rear Admiral R. E. Ingersoll, Acting Chief of Naval Operations; Rear Admiral Ben Morreal, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks, Budget Director Harold Smith, and Maj. Gen. Gregory, Quartermaster General.

The congressional group invited to the White House included Senator Glass, Senators Byrnes, and Alva B. Adams, two other members of the Committee, Representative Woodrum, Representative Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, Representative Andrew J. May of the Military Affairs Committee, Representatives J. Buell Snyder, Clarence Cannon, and James C. Scrugham of the Appropriations Committee, and Representative John Tabor of New York, the only Republican of the group, Ranking Minority member of the Appropriations Committee.

Old Oregon Papers Tell Early History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Ore.—Documents of rare historical value have recently been discovered here and placed in the Milwaukee Historical Society files for preservation. The finds consist of a copy of the first census made of the Oregon Territory and is dated June 1, 1845; an atlas printed in 1856, and a file of old documents and newspapers, many of which date back 100 years.

The census is of particular value to historians of early Oregon because it gives as accurate a picture as was then available of the numbers of people who were living in the vast areas designated as the Oregon Country. Conducted by Joseph L. Meek, United States Marshal for the Territory, the census listed the Territory as being composed of five counties, Champoick, Clackamas, Tuality, Yamhill, and Clatsop.

The atlas, which was presented to the Society by R. L. Ralston of Portland, is of importance in the fact that it shows the changes that have been made in the area since the late 1840s. Clackamas, for instance, is shown in the atlas to have covered much of the northern half of Oregon and all of the territory due east to the line which is now the border between Wyoming and Nebraska. Other counties covered similar areas, but were not so expansive. The maps are all printed on a heavy paper from steel engravings and are in an excellent state of preservation.

All the records will be placed on display in the society's museum and will be available to historians for research.

Three Quit Socialist Board In Protest on War Stand

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Travers Clement, National Secretary of the Socialist Party, said today that three of the 13 members of the National Executive Committee had sent in their resignations "chiefly because they protested against the party's opposition to large-scale material aid to England."

Bullitt Says Speed-Up Vital

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to France, asserted today that the United States defense program was going forward "well and honestly," but that "we are producing a 20-foot rope to do a 30-foot job."

Testifying at House Judiciary Committee hearings on anti-strike legislation, Mr. Bullitt observed:

"I think it is of the utmost importance that we draw a lesson from France and get into production at the same speed as if we were at war—and we all know that at present we are not producing that fast."

Mr. Bullitt said at the outset of his testimony that "there are certain analogies between the situation" in France and in the United States at present.

The French did not realize "a common danger" until after the Nazis broke through the Maginot Line, he declared.

Representative Sam Hobbs, (D) of Alabama, asked Mr. Bullitt to amplify his "20-foot rope" statement.

"I meant this," the witness said, "that in my personal opinion our program for production of planes is too small; our program for production of ships is too small; our program for production of a number of other absolutely necessary items is too small.

"If we felt the danger to the people of United States, we would be producing vastly greater quantities of the things we need."

He said that the French people were hard to convince that grave danger existed "because it was easier not to listen" to appeals on that point.

Mr. Bullitt expressed the opinion that the United States was "in greater danger than at any time in the history of the country" and asserted that "the people in general don't feel that danger."

He said that "the danger will certainly become very much more evident in the next few weeks" when, he said, Germany will loose great numbers of planes and submarines in a new war drive.

"We're not producing at a speed that's called for for the safety of our country," he said. "It's terribly hard to have a sense of urgency if you haven't seen bombs dropping and statesmen who thought their country was secure."

Pilots of Plane In Crash Praised

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 11 (AP)—Passengers of the American Airlines plane which rammed a dike after landing at the airport here last night, praised the conduct of the crew in the emergency.

One of the passengers, Fred Nonnamaker, Jr., of Chicago, who holds a private pilot's license, declared that the pilot, Lester Bryant, and the co-pilot, James J. Murray, "did a beautiful job."

The twin-motored craft landed amid hard rain, slipped from a concrete runway into tire-deep mud, and rammed the 24-foot earthen dike. In the fraction of a second before the plane hit the wall, the crew turned off the ignition switch, preventing fire, according to the passengers.

Five of the 11 persons aboard escaped injury. Those injured included the crew.

The accident possibly was caused by "heavy rain that obscured visibility" just after the plane landed, according to Mr. Murray.

N. Y. Bus Strike Affects 800,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—The strike of 3,500 employees of the New York City Omnibus Corporation and the Fifth Avenue Coach Company entered its second day today with bus operation in Manhattan at a standstill and no immediate hope of settlement in prospect. Both the Transport Workers' Union, a Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, which called out the men, and the companies said they were preparing themselves for a "long fight."

All other transit facilities—subways, trolley lines and taxicabs—reported large increases in business. More than 800,000 persons daily use the facilities of the bus companies. Many thousands of persons walked through slush and snow to their destinations, but for the most part they seemed to take it all in good humor. The strike is the largest transit tie-up in the city since 1926, when subway motormen went out.

The companies characterized as "impossible to satisfy" union demands for a 25 per cent wage increase, reduction in working hours from 54 to 48 hours a week, three weeks vacation with pay and other benefits. The union refuses to sit down with the operators until they make satisfactory counter proposals to those of the workers "to show their good faith."

N. J. Labor Wins Injunction Fight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 11—New Jersey labor interests had today won a 25-year contest with the Legislature's approval of a measure to curb Chancery Court powers to issue injunctive restraints in employment disputes.

The bill was one of the two affecting labor which the Legislature took up upon its return from a three week's recess yesterday, the other, a measure to set up a five-member mediation board to settle controversies between employers and employees, passed the Assembly, but did not reach the Senate before adjournment until next Monday.

Both houses approved without dissent the bill of Senator Robert C. Hendrickson (R) of Gloucester, granting to the Governor power to investigate any State department or agency.

The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—March 11, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Jan Struther Stresses Great Similarities Between Britain and U. S.

By Clarissa Lorenz
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"If the events of the last few years have taught us anything, they have taught us that writers have got to be fighters on occasion," Jan Struther (whose name isn't Miniver) spoke in clipped English accent, as she stood before the mirror arranging her hair in her hotel suite in Boston. Like many of her countrywomen in wartime Britain, she had been walking hatless through the windy streets. Her profile, which was delicate and piquant, had something boyish about it.

"Ever since I arrived in the United States," she continued, "I have been asked what Great Britain is like in wartime. It is not an easy question to answer. So many people don't really know what it was like in peacetime. Visitors from my country to yours tend to be rather overwhelmed by the great size of the United States, whereas visitors from yours to mine are always a little awestruck by the great age of England.

Not Really Important

"These two things are not really important. What it comes to is that your children have more geography to learn about their country, and ours have more history to learn about theirs."

A flash of the old Miniver humor illuminated the grave, dauntless face. I remembered how she appeared during one of her talks in Boston, dressed in Chinese-lacquer red, with a scarlet bow in her dark hair, and obliged to stand on several children's books in order to reach the microphone.

"One of the greatest tragedies of the world," she went on, turning her fine gray eyes on me, "is that your country and mine, so near in spirit, should be so far apart in space. Modern science has not yet thought up any way of stretching the incomes of the ordinary middle-class families, so that they can spend their vacations on the opposite side of the Atlantic. The rich go abroad, but the rich are not America and the rich are not England. Students do manage to get abroad, but the ordinary middle-aged, middle-income people can't and don't go abroad. So their opinion of any foreign country has to be formed indirectly, either from newspapers or the movies, or from what they happen to think about any inhabitants of these countries who come over to their own.

Travelers Abroad

"Now so many of the people who do get abroad," she went on with vigor, "are the very ones who should be forbidden by their Government ever to set foot out of their native land. Of course there are thousands of exceptions. But there have been times, traveling abroad, when we have all longed to get up and say, 'Please don't judge our country by these people! This really isn't what we're like back home!' If I were running a country, which heaven forbid at the moment, I should make everyone undergo a rigorous exit permit examination to find out if they had enough tact, adaptability, and sense of proportion to be allowed to go abroad. As travelers, 20 escaped murderers can do less harm than one law-abiding citizen who complains that his breakfast egg isn't done exactly as he likes it."

Our talk turned to Miss Struther's latest book of poems, "The Glass Blower," which reflects a grimmer world than that which Mrs. Miniver dealt with so gracefully.

"We live in a world," Miss Struther said, laying aside her hair-brush, "in which the man or the nation who continues to fuss about trifles or to cling to material luxuries is just about as likely to survive as a drowning man who refuses to strip off his fur coat. We live in a world which has been forced to go off the 'hot-tea-and-ice-water' standard. You know already what Great Britain has become during the last few months: a place where human beings like yourselves are facing up to sub-human conditions with a superhuman strength of spirit.

"During the last 15 or 20 years, the years between the two great wars, there has been a change of outlook and custom in Great Britain so great that in almost any other country it would have taken a revolution to bring it about. There has been a great awakening of the social conscience, and a realization that inherited wealth and position are not rights but only privileges, and that those fortunate enough to possess them are under an even greater obligation than other people are to try to rebuild the world—even though the world they are trying to rebuild will be one in which inherited wealth and position are going to be even rarer than they are now.

"Great Britain at the present time is a threshing-floor, on which the principles of democracy in which we have all believed for so long are being put under the flail. We haven't always lived up to these principles in the past, I know; we have made mistakes like all other democracies. But our present ordeal is going to mean the final separation of the husks from the grain. The harvest that will be gathered up from the threshing-floor of Great Britain is going to be worth its weight in gold, not only to us but to the whole world."

Word From Her Husband

Miss Struther's expression became a shade more serious as she added, "I had a letter from my husband. He says my eldest son's school has been evacuated from Scotland to Wales, but our London house hasn't been bombed yet. I must write him to get our family photograph albums away into a safer place."

The Scotch—she is a Lowlander—are said to be both dour and durable, but in picturing this exquisite poet-essayist you can omit the first adjective. Mrs. Maxtone-Graham (Jan Struther in literary life) was educated in London. At 15 she not only wrote stories and poems but got them published. Her essays went to Spectator, Punch and, notably, the London Times. She was the only woman editorial writer on this powerful paper. When the New Statesman offered a prize for the best parody of Mrs. Miniver, she got it for sending one in under an assumed name. That Mrs. Miniver should be considered by Hollywood as a filming possibility—James Hilton is writing the screen version—is a triumph for the essay world, since that enchanting lady is entirely innocent of any plot, as we all know!

Essays Should Be Meaty

When I suggested that she herself may have revived the essay, neglected since Lamb and Montaigne, Miss Struther said rather spiritedly, "I love essays, of course, but I do like them with some meat. A lot of modern people try to write them with too little material—jejune is the word—like thin butter spread on much bread. The paper shortage over there is certainly doing a lot to improve the literary style, just as the meat rationing is having a good effect on English cooking."

Having worked for evacuated children at the outbreak of the war, Miss Struther is herself an évacuée now in this country, together with two of her three children. She has been lecturing, mostly in the Mid-west, for the last four months and loves it. Which is another way of saying that Americans love her. For, as David McCord said, "She is so real and understanding and lovely and poetic that she is, if anything, more popular here than in England!"

Allied News-Photo

1—Among Jeanne Braniff's innovations in the decoration of airplane interiors is her use of photo-murals. This photograph shows Miss Braniff and the two murals that flank the front end of one of her planes. 2—Miss Braniff talks over plans with the company's technical adviser. 3—They discuss the practicability of various fabrics. Weight allowance is an important issue. 4—Miss Braniff entertains at a "Sky party" given to introduce people to her new decorative scheme. She wants their opinions. The curtains shown here have a bamboo design to match the bamboo woodwork.

Designing Airplane Interiors Proves Fascinating Job

New Work Horizons for Women—9

By Jeane Fowler Roberts
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

According to Jeanne Braniff, who designs interiors of airplanes for a Chicago through Texas airline, this kind of designing is an entirely new field for women: "It is absolutely a hitherto untrodden path, and the opportunity is open for women to blaze a new trail through the sky," Miss Braniff said recently in an interview at the Chicago airport.

Miss Braniff's chief interest lies in solving the crying need of commercial aviation to make people feel safe and comfortable while flying. Her title in the airways corporation for which she works is "vice-president in charge of personal touch."

Her interesting work began with her being given orders to submit, in three weeks, complete drawings for the interior decorations of some newly-ordered planes. She became enthusiastic over the task. Because she had so often noticed passengers, especially women, climb gingerly into the fuselage as if they were wondering what the "great big bird" would do next, Miss Braniff decided to see if she could help overcome their timidity by planning a different type of plane decoration.

She now has her passengers feeling so "at home in the sky" with the warm and cheerful colors she has provided in the upholstery, and in the tints of the walls and ceiling, that they almost feel as though they were in their own living rooms.

Enjoys Big Problems

Miss Braniff is an attractive young blonde, only 24, who looks more like a successful model for New York's Fifth Avenue dress-designing establishments than a person who "just eats up" big problems like dashing down to Santa Monica, California, to supervise interior decoration of the huge twin-engined airliners her company has just purchased.

In designing new-style interiors for the big ships, her aim was to get away from the dark Pullman colors and fabrics. As her first step in this direction she selected, for the cabin walls and ceiling of her planes, a soft but serviceable doeskin material dyed a subtle dove shade with just enough green to allow for a comfortable refraction of light.

For thick carpeting she chose a moss green that ties in beautifully with the dove shade of the walls and ceiling, and also with the lovely sun rose of the upholstery on the lounge chairs. This sun rose is warm, cheerful, and homelike. The sides of the chairs, and the wainscoting of the cabin are done in a wood paneling known as "blonde primavera."

Miss Braniff had quite a problem before her when she set out to find the right material to cover the chairs, for there had been no previous demand for special upholstery material for airplane interiors. She had to consider practicability and maintenance for the company as well as beauty and cheerfulness for the passengers. The fabric manufacturers had nothing suitable to show her. She solved her problem by selecting a weave she liked and ordering it dyed the shade she desired. From a maintenance standpoint, the long nap of the upholstery she selected makes repairs and replacement easier, for the evidence of patches can be nicely hidden in the long soft nap.

Photo-murals are another feature of Miss Braniff's decorative plan. She places these on the blank wall space at the front of the cabin, one on each side of the entrance to the pilot's cabin. Their long perspective gives passengers a sense of space and takes away that unpleasant feeling of confinement people often have in the ordinary plane. They also furnish conversation for the passengers.

Had to Find New Glue

Miss Braniff and company officials looked through 2,000 pictures before making their selections for enlargement. Meanwhile the collection of these pictures had entailed wide travel and research. Incidentally, in pasting the pictures to the cabin walls, it was discovered that ordinary glue would just blow up and refuse to stick in high altitudes. An artist technician had to be called in to work out a kind of glue that would be effective at all heights.

Of course, Miss Braniff has to consult with technical advisers of the airplane factory in working out her interior schemes. They advise her in regard to weight, practicability, and maintenance for the company. Under their guidance she proceeds with her plans. Everything she selects has to be carefully weighed to fit in with limited weight allowance. Her artistic decorative plans have to be closely co-ordinated with their needs for the practical.

Miss Braniff laughs about the first time she was ordered to submit specifications in three weeks. "Everything in aviation has to be done that way," she told me.

Skeptical of Innovations

When asked if she had met any opposition when she started into this new field, she said there had been some who feared innovations, especially the idea of the photo-murals. In fact, they were so afraid the passengers would object to them that they ordered the pictures screwed in tentatively.

The reaction of the passengers who began to fly in her newly-decorated planes soon convinced the manufacturers, however. The passengers expressed their disappointment when they had to transfer to planes decorated in the old dreary Pullman manner. They wrote letters of excited admiration of the photo-murals, and of the color scheme.

When asked how men like the new colors, Miss Braniff said, "They love it. Men like the appointments, too, and comment on them in letters."

Ninth of 12 Tuesday and Friday articles.

Housekeeping ABC's—Selecting And Caring for Mattresses

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you set out to buy a mattress, you will find at least two common types—the innerspring and the hair mattress. Which you should choose depends upon your individual preference—whether you like the softer, more springy innerspring, or the firmer, resilient hair type. Whichever you choose, we think you'll find the following information helpful.

Innerspring mattresses, as their name implies, are made up of a series of units of coils which are inside the mattress. The more coil units the better. High grade mattresses will have as many as 500 to 600 coil units, and the price will hinge not only upon the number of them but the quality of workmanship in these coils. Over them go several pads. One may be of sisal (also used for making twine and rope). One will be of cotton and another of burlap. The more pads, the better the mattress. The best ones will also have a pad of hair which lies just under the ticking and which gives greater resiliency and comfort.

Hair mattresses have no coils. The ticking is filled with animal hair, usually from a horse. Did you know that the best type of hair for this purpose will be taken only from the animals' tails? Once our informant started telling us about the grades of hair available we were impressed by the possible differences in quality. Naturally you don't want these hairs sticking through to prick you, so you must make sure that the ticking is heavy enough to prevent this. In trade language, you should ask for at least an eight-ounce ticking, or one slightly heavier.

How long can you expect a mattress to retain its shape and to remain comfortable? The best innerspring mattresses are guaranteed for 10 years. Hair mattresses will give good service for as long as 14 to 18 years. All of this, of course, depends entirely on the kind of care they receive.

Fortunately, mattress sizes have been standardized; so that's one less worry for the purchaser. Singles are 3 feet, 3 inches wide by 6 feet, 4 inches long. Doubles are 4 feet, 3 inches wide by 6 feet, 4 inches long. However, you can, if you wish, have a longer mattress made to order. Furthermore, you can have either type of mattress made up to suit your own taste in comfort.

But here it must be pointed out that any mattress is only as good as the spring which goes under it. Wide selection is possible. Springs range from the simple open coil type and the slat type of spring, made of metal alone, to the more expensive box spring.

Among the open types the coil spring is considered by many to be a better choice than the slat type. The box [illegible] it costs more, is like the innerspring mattress in that it is made up of a series of coils which are then padded with cotton and hair and covered with canvas or burlap. Your pocketbook will determine your decision here.

Good care means longer life for your mattresses. The virtue of soap and water, oft extolled, does not apply to mattresses. **They should not be washed.** One of the small attachments of your vacuum cleaner will be found perfect for cleaning springs or mattresses. A stiff whisk broom or brush is equally good. A monthly cleaning is recommended.

Turn mattresses to help them "settle" and to keep them even. Otherwise, you are lying, in effect, in the same spot all the time, and you will not get the maximum amount of wear from your mattress. Turn the hair type once a week, innersprings once a month

Ruth Miller

Small Refugee Touches Hem Of Beauty

By Mabel Grey Gehring
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

She was almost twelve when she crossed the Atlantic "for the duration." All her life had been spent in the crowded section of an industrial city. She had rarely seen things growing.

The garden of her new home, therefore, seemed a veritable wonderland to her, and it wasn't long before she was inquiring, somewhat diffidently, if she could see a water lily. (Something in the poetic name had appealed to her imagination.) There were none on the premises, but not far away was a small lake where they might be found. Accordingly, they drove there one day, hired a boat, went slowly around the shore line and soon came upon a cluster of floating greenery—lily pads. No blossoms were to be seen, but there were buds, and of these they decided to gather a few.

Carefully She Gathered Them

The young visitor, warned that she mustn't lean out and pull, for by so doing she might overturn the boat, was shown how to slip one hand over the side and under the surface of the pond, and to snap with the fingers such of the rubbery stems as were within easy reach. When they and the curious leaves, all reddish and hairy on the lower side, and the hard little buds were lying amidships, she said in disappointed tones, "I thought everything connected with water lilies would be beautiful."

Her friends, knowing from experience what was likely to happen, replied smilingly, "Wait until tomorrow."

That evening the buds in a shallow basin with some water were left on a window ledge where the first rays of the sun would find them, and in the morning the expected transformation had taken place. The knobbly things had vanished and where they had been were spreading flowers, each one several inches across, and exquisite, with satiny petals and radiant golden hearts.

Could It Be?

To the girl reared amid factory sights and sounds this unfolding of loveliness was especially impressive. She seemed to see in it something symbolic, and she tried gropingly to express herself. She said, "Could it—could it be like that with people? I mean—that is, I mean—could people—" Reddening self-consciously, she floundered to a stop. But the others had grasped her meaning. They assured her gravely, "Yes, it could be like that. If yesterday was like the bud, tomorrow may be like the flower. Yes, it could be like that with people."

And because they knew that it could, they, who had hoped to be helpful, suddenly felt abundantly rewarded.

Ways to Win a Culinary Victory On an Everyday Budget

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To achieve a culinary victory on an everyday budget with Sunday aspirations you might try some of these toppings, on your favorite meat loaf: heap fluffy mashed potatoes on top and brown; pour over a liberal quantity of plain chili sauce or chili sauce mixed with cooked, diced bacon; sauté chopped parsley and onion, add half a can of condensed tomato soup; lay small link sausages across the top or spread a thin layer of ground pork sausage over the loaf.

To make a meal-in-one dish prepare a mixture of cooked carrots, peas, onions, and cubed potatoes, mix with the juices from the loaf and pour over all just before serving.

Have you ever tried substituting an equal quantity of cracker crumbs, boiled rice, or cornflakes for the usual breadcrumbs? If quick-cooking tapioca is used as a filler, both the crumbs and the egg may be omitted, and the texture will be firm. Use three tablespoons of tapioca to each one and a half pounds of meat.

If you wish to entertain more lavishly than usual, this ham and veal loaf which is the specialty of a fine hostess will score a triumph. Use leftover ham, and you cheat the budget, but if you plan to buy ham and have it ground, you will find the dish more expensive. We recommend it particularly for using Sunday's leftover ham. Served on your best platter with a parsley or watercress garnish it's pretty as a picture!

Ham and Veal Loaf

2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons dark brown sugar
3 slices canned pineapple
3 maraschino cherries or cooked prunes
1½ pounds raw or baked ham, ground
½ pound veal, ground
1½ cup dry breadcrumbs
1 egg, well beaten
1 tablespoon prepared mustard
1 teaspoon minced onion
½ cup (one No. 1 can) crushed pineapple with some juice

Cover the bottom of a loaf tin with the brown sugar and butter which have been creamed together. Lay pineapple slices in pan and place a cherry or prune in the center of each slice. Mix all other ingredients thoroughly and pack into the pan. Bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) for 45 minutes. Allow one hour when raw ham is used.

R. M.

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HOME "COLOR-STYLING" FEATURED BY NEW PAINT AND COLOR GUIDE

Yellow east wall, blue north wall, blue-green floor, and yellow and red breakfast nook make a perfect example of modern color-styling.

"Color-Styling" with paint can often work miracles in a formerly drab home, yet is really a simple and relatively inexpensive operation. And now it has been made simpler than ever by a huge portfolio of color photos which shows hundreds of beautifully decorated rooms of all types—in their actual colors.

Called The Sherwin-Williams Paint and Color Style Guide, this portfolio illustrates color-styling rules with huge color photos of rooms styled by America's leading decorators. The illustration reproduced above in black and white is a typical kitchen made distinctive and appealing by the use of color. The wall facing the camera is a cheery yellow Sherwin-Williams Enameloid, while the wall on the left is deep blue Enameloid, with a circular cutout for plants lined with a gay red. Floor is blue-green, and the breakfast nook repeats the red on the walls to contrast with yellow and white furniture.

Hundreds of living-room, dining-room and bedroom color schemes are also shown in the collection, as well as exterior color-styling photos. The portfolio may be borrowed, with no cost or obligation involved, from any authorized Sherwin-Williams Paint Dealer. Simply telephone your nearest. He will gladly deliver the Guide to your home. If you prefer, visit his store and he will show you this remarkable portfolio. Or write the Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Advertisement

Tightening of CAA Rules Demanded After Air Crashes

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Recent air disasters, which have been due largely to bad weather, have brought demands for swift tightening of the regulations of the Civil Aeronautics Authority governing bad weather flying and improvement of the air-navigation instruments and safety devices which a pilot uses when flying in weather of poor visibility.

A three-point program of recommendations has been inaugurated by the National Aeronautic Association in order to prepare the way for more specific measures relating to air safety. The NAA recommends first an examining board to be made up of prominent citizens expert in aviation to review immediately the entire situation and propose a program; second, the NAA suggests that all existing safety regulations, enforcement methods, and accident-investigation procedures should be reviewed and tightened wherever necessary; third, an immediate review of the qualifications of all CAA and Civil Aeronautics Board employees whose work affects air safety, is asked, with the dismissal, demotion, or transfer of all who do not measure up to the standard.

The Salt Lake City, Utah, accident involved, it may be recalled, the competence of a CAA employee. Testimony disclosed that a radio beam which planes depended upon in that area in bad weather had not been in operation for several hours.

In view of these facts the NAA proposed a number of corrective recommendations.

1. Pilot Error—To minimize the possibility of human errors in judgment a tightening of regulations is necessary to limit the discretion of individuals as to takeoff and flight in bad weather.

2 Margin of Safety—Minimum ceilings for approach in bad weather should be 800 feet at night and 500 feet in daytime. It was disclosed that scheduled flights were cleared with ceilings as low as 300 feet. This was true at Atlanta, Ga. There are many pine trees 100 feet tall in that area so that when a pilot came down from the clouds he had a margin of only 200 feet which at speeds approaching 200 miles an hour was extremely hazardous. Recently the CAA increased minimum ceilings by 200 feet.

3. Instruments — Improved procedures for pilots' receipt of pressure readings and more sensitive instruments are needed.

4. Accessories—The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics should be given funds for development of an improved method for clearing windshields of fog, moisture, or ice, particularly at night.

Radio Beams

5. Radio Beams — Congress should grant funds for high-frequency radio ranges on all airways. Here it is assumed that the so-called "staticless" type known as FM should be installed. The CAA is testing a high frequency radio installation on the New York-Chicago airway.

6. Lighting and Obstructions —State and municipal co-operation should be sought for removal or lighting of air obstructions in the vicinity of airports, and the further lighting of airports, airways, and auxiliary fields.

7. Weather reporting—Additional funds should be granted to extend the weather-reporting services of the Weather Bureau and for more teletype circuits between airports.

8. Drafting of pilots—Studies should be made to determine whether the taking of airline pilots for military services is likely to impair safety by the removal of key men.

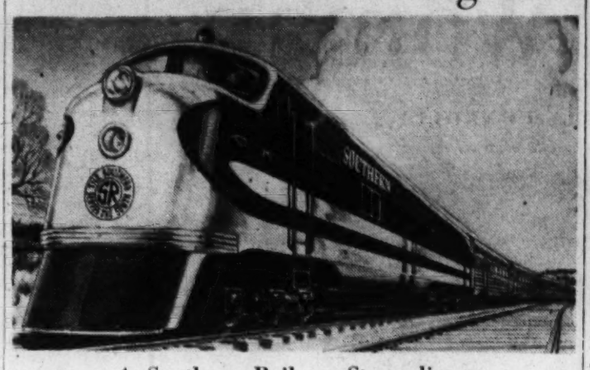
Braniff to Ask New Line

Braniff Airways has declared its intention to apply to the Civil Aeronautics Board for authority to operate an air line from Dallas, Texas, to New Orleans, La., according to T. E. Braniff, of Oklahoma City, Okla., President of the company. One of the principal advantages of the service would be the shortening of the flying distance between New Orleans and the Pacific Coast by means of connections at Amarillo and Dallas.

Model Meet Date Set

The 1941 National Model Airplane Championship Meet will be held in Chicago the first week in July under sponsorship of the Chicago Times and the Chicago Park District. It will be sanctioned by the Academy of Model Aeronautics, the model division of the NAA.

'Swish! It's Out of Sight'



A Southern Railway Streamliner
Architect's drawing of one of two new trains scheduled to be put in operation the last of March

New Streamlined Rail Service Links the South

Along the Rails

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Southern Railway System will put into service two new Pullman-built streamlined coach trains during the latter part of March or early April. The names of these streamliners will be The Tennessean and The Southerner, the former to serve between Washington and Memphis while the latter will traverse seven States of the South on its regular run to New Orleans.

Each of the seven cars of The Southerner will be named after one of the States through which it passes, and each car in The Tennessean will be named after one of the cities in the States of Virginia, Alabama, and Tennessee.

Built of high-tensile steel, with sheathing of stainless steel, the trains will include all the latest refinements for the ultimate in safety, speed, and comfort. They will be made up of straight, partition, and baggage-dormitory chair cars, dining car, and lounge-observation unit.

Passenger units have thermostatically controlled heating and air conditioning, are insulated throughout and contain the latest in seating comforts. The chairs are of the twin rotating, reclining type, cushioned and attractively finished.

Special features of the trains will include a hostess and a passenger agent who will look after the needs of passengers; a radio in the observation car; electric drinking water fountains and all seats will be reserved.

Rail Progress

The New York Central has ordered $2,000,000 worth of new equipment to supplement the Empire State Express and make it one of the finest streamlined trains in the country. The order includes 32 stainless steel coaches and cars of other types.

More Streamliners

The Chicago and North Western Railway has ordered four new streamlined trains for service between Chicago and points in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota. Orders for 25 streamlined passenger cars have been given to the Pullman Company at a cost of approximately $1,720,000. New service, which in most cases 60-mile-an-hour average schedules, is expected to be inaugurated late in August or early September, depending upon when the equipment will be completed. All the trains will be designed along the lines of the "400," Chicago-St. Paul and Minneapolis streamliner.

Service Extended

So popular among travelers has been the new streamliner, Arizona Limited, operating between Chicago, Tucson, and Phoenix, the Rock Island-Southern Pacific have decided to extend the service of the train to April 15, two weeks longer than originally planned. The train made its first trip on Dec. 15 of last year and since the beginning has enjoyed heavy bookings.

Diamond Tours

Opening the spring season with a series of Mexico and California tours, local travel agents are featuring the new "semi-escorted," all-expense, go-any-day basis which experience has proved is especially popular with travelers. Operated by Diamond Tours, the 14 and 16-day tours of Mexico permit going one way and returning another; unrestricted meals anywhere; installment method of paying for the tours and other features. The participating railways include the Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Southern Pacific and Nationals of Mexico. Departure from Chicago is on the Creole, to New Orleans, while from the East, connection with the tours is made by way of Cincinnati, Louisville and Memphis. Sixteen-day tours to California also are being sold by local travel agents, the route being via Chicago or Cincinnati, New Orleans, San Antonio, and El Paso.

North Coast Limited

Direct through service to and from Winnipeg and Canadian points via the Northern Pacific has steadily gained favor with travelers since its inauguration in combination with the North Coast Limited last year. Travelers now may enjoy the advantage of being able to journey between Chicago, the Twin Cities, and Manitoba Junction, Minnesota, from which point a through train serves Winnipeg. A deluxe air-conditioned reserve seat coach is operated through between the Twin Cities and Winnipeg in both directions.

Growing Dahlias From Seed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In my Grandmother's dooryard garden grew dahlias along with other old-time favorites—day lilits, peonies, bleedingheart, balsam, and four-o'clocks. The dahlias grew tall, straight and lusty. The blossoms were of medium size, globular in shape, very full petaled and stiffly symmetrical. In color they were crimson, white, pink, and yellow. Each autumn the tubers were carefully harvested and stored in the cellar. At planting time—around Memorial Day usually in that New England village—they were brought out, divided and shared with friends and neighbors.

But that was long ago. Meantime the hybridizers have been busily at work, and dahlia growing today is quite a different matter. The great shaggy blossoms of every hue and tint which now grace our gardens would never recognize their prim forbear which Grandmother prized so highly. Nor are we gardeners of today wholly dependent upon tubers for our dahlias, for some varieties at least may be grown quite readily from seed. I have been doing this for several years now, always with most satisfactory results. In fact, I do not even bother to harvest the tubers of seed-grown varieties, preferring to start new plants each season; but the bulbs may of course be preserved if the grower prefers.

To secure bloom by July, seed should be sown indoors in March. The varieties especially adapted for growing in this manner are the Coltness Hybrids and Unwin's Dwarf Hybrids, listed by practically all seedsmen. The former produce single and the latter semi-double, flat flowers, about three inches across, in lovely clear shades of yellow, red, rose, terra cotta, also pure white, with now and then a spotted or striped flower. The plants grow from eighteen inches to two feet tall and are highly desirable for use near the front of the border. They bloom abundantly on long stems, and are excellent for cutting, lasting well in water.

Two Other Varieties

I note in one of this season's catalogues two other varieties recommended for growing from seed. One of these is listed as a dwarf pompon variety, growing about three feet tall and producing small "ball-shaped" blooms; the other is the Meadowbrook Strain of Vossberg's Hybrids. These plants are described as growing from three to four feet tall with "single and crested flowers of a superior color range," which includes salmon and apricot shades. The description further states that this strain has been especially bred for producing flowers of long-lasting quality when cut. Altogether it sounds like a worth-while addition to the list.

Then, too, I would suggest trying some of the taller double varieties usually grown from tubers, just to see what you will get. While quicker and surer results are obtained from bulbs, of course, there is always the possible thrill of discovering a new dahlia, since these plants, when grown from seed, do not always run true to the parent strain. I have seen several such "accidental" varieties, raised by amateurs, which were considered good enough to be named and listed with other named varieties. Incidentally, growing these varieties from seed means waiting about two weeks longer for bloom.

As to culture: the procedure is simple. Plant in flats just as you would any other flower or vegetable seeds which you have to state early. When the little plants have produced the second pair of leaves, transplant to another flat or to individual, two-inch paper pots, one plant to a pot. Set into the open ground as soon as the weather is warm enough. They will thrive in any ordinary garden soil of moderate richness. After the plants have become established in the border and are growing well, pinch out the top leaves of each to induce lateral growth, insuring thereby a larger crop of blossoms. Be sure to keep all dead flowers picked off; for, like any other garden plant, they will cease blooming if allowed to develop seed pods. If this is done scrupulously, you will have abundant bloom until killing frost.

Try growing dahlias from seed this year. You will be delighted with the results, so easily obtained.
—**Ethel M. Eaton**

New Garden Encyclopedia

A good garden encyclopedia is almost an essential in the home garden library. "The New Garden Encyclopedia," edited by E. L. D. Seymour (Wm. H. Wise and Co., 50 West 47th Street, New York, $3), is a 1941 edition of a useful favorite, with many up-to-date features added. While not too large for the bookshelf, it yet contains 1,300 pages and deals with almost every garden subject. New in this edition are articles on soilless gardening, flower arrangement, biodynamic gardening and farming, as well as the latest information on combatting pests. The approach is condensed and practical throughout. Explanatory diagrams and drawings are abundant. The volume is so bound that it opens up easily and lies flat at any pair of pages.

A Tuesday feature

Florida Wild Birds' Feathers Protected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Millinery makers may not use feathers from Florida wild birds as trimmings for milady's spring bonnet, because a recent Florida law prohibits sale of such plumage.

Tom Watson, Attorney General, announced recently that this law prohibits sale of feathers taken from wild birds in this State, or from birds captured or killed in any other State or foreign country. It does not apply to feathers from domestic birds.

Many wild birds in Florida have beautiful coveted plumage and were much in demand for millinery decorations before the passage of laws prohibiting the slaughter or sale of these birds and their feathers.

Austrians to Contribute Art

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—Austrian composers and artists now living in the United States will appear at a benefit performance, "Masters of Viennese Music," to be given by 65 members of the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra under the auspices of the Committee for the Preservation of Austrian Art and Culture in the United States at Carnegie Hall on March 31, it was announced here today.

WPA Defense Work Goes On 48-Hour Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—The WPA work-week has been raised to 48 hours for all enrollees employed on national defense projects.

The instructions, issued by Howard O. Hunter, immediately after he had been raised from acting WPA Commissioner by President Roosevelt, will affect about 200,000 out of the 1,866,863 workers now on WPA. As rolls decrease and defense jobs increase the proportion is expected to increase. The remainder will continue to work 30 and 40 hours as at present.

A telegram was dispatched to all WPA state administrators saying:

"In order to expedite work and move up completion dates on certified defense projects, you are authorized to employ all workers on all construction projects certified by the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments as important for national defense on a 48-hour per week work schedule, effective immediately. I wish to emphasize the necessity of putting this authorization into effect on all certified airport and access road projects."

Weekly earnings of the WPA defense workers will be increased correspondingly to the longer hours worked. They will not be paid time-and-a-half overtime as required in private industry when workers are required to put in more than 40 hours a week.

To be a certified "defense" project, a WPA job must be approved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. A Project thus certified is not subject to the statutory requirement limiting federal non-labor costs to $7 per month per worker, or the restriction on the amount of WPA funds which may be spent on individual buildings.

WPA to Check Aliens

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—A comparison of registration statements made by 4,700,000 registered aliens with the personal information they gave at the time of their entry into the United States will be begun shortly by the WPA.

Howard O. Hunter, Commissioner of Work Projects, said yesterday that the work was sponsored by the National Defense Commission and the Immigration and Naturalization Services. Mr. Hunter said it was considered important to "substantiate" statements made by the noncitizens. An initial allotment of $6,321,000 has been made to finance the work.

WPA Busy Building

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—The Works Projects Administration reported today it is working on approximately 1,100 new buildings for the War and Navy Departments and allied agencies, and is reconstructing or modernizing 2,800 others.

Of the new buildings about 400 are barracks, officers' quarters or mess halls. The WPA already has built or improved 15,000 buildings for Army and Navy reservations and on the property of state national guard and naval reserve units.

N. C. College Women Like Dish Washing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The girls who don't like to wash dishes may be a little old-fashioned, or maybe they don't do it the modern way.

That's the opinion of Miss Blanche Tancil, professor of dietetics of the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina; and experience has taught her.

Every student taking dietetics at the college is assigned to a week of washing dishes in a thorough course, "and they enjoy that more than anything else," Miss Tancil declares.

"In fact," she said, "some of the girls find it fascinating, and one of them became so interested that she made a study of the art," she put emphasis on the word art.

Miss Tancil, whose department is rated as the fifteenth best in the Nation, said the dish-washing machines in Charlotte were "simply grand."

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Ideal location. Perfect Service and Comfort.
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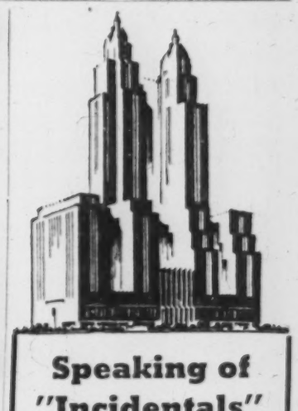

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King Edward Hotel

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Sea water baths, excellent food, sun decks. (Slightly higher rates on major holidays). Write for information.
Ernest Tood, Res. Mgr.
the SENATOR · Atlantic City

The Traymore
ATLANTIC CITY
A magnificent hotel at the very edge of the sea. Gracious, restful atmosphere. Palatial outside rooms. Near Christian Science church. Choicest of French and American foods. Rates invitingly reasonable — from $5 European, with meals $8.
Bennett B. Tousley, General Mgr.

Unusual Off-Season Trek To Florida Expected This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—An unprecedented tide of spring and summer tourists is predicted for Florida this year by officials of the American Automobile Association who recently held the midyear meeting of their Executive Committee in Miami.

Among reasons given by these men for the unusual spring trek southward is the fact that thousands of young men are in training for national defense in the southern states which have many of the largest cantonments, and many defense projects in this region are sure to attract thousands of visitors.

However, the chief reason for increasing spring travel to Florida, it was decided, is the growing fame of this State's year-round resorts, with Miami as a distributing point for vacationists bound for the Bahamas, Cuba, Central and South America.

Busy All Summer

Gone are the days when the first of April saw most of the big resort hotels boarded up for the summer. Now the winter season lasts through May, but there is little break in activities throughout the year. Crowds seek the golden sands of Miami Beach every month in the year. The one big difference is in the prices charged at resort hotels. Naturally, midwinter, when northern beaches are covered with snow and ice, is the time the largest crowds seek the warm southern strand. So prices are higher during the few exclusive months.

About this time of the year other sections begin to call the restless wanderers who have basked in Florida sunshine all winter, so there is more room here for those who seek to avoid the changeable spring weather of the North and come down to meet the spring here and then travel home when the sweet magnolia blossoms are a riot all through the South, and the gentle lilacs will be out to welcome New Englanders upon their return.

Prices at all hotels in this area begin their decline this month, but service and attractions remain the same until late spring and summer. Then prices drop even lower. No wonder that more and more visitors each year are taking advantage of Miami's many attractions at a time when nature is at its best and the crowds and traffic diminish to more comfortable proportions.

Magnet for Explorers

With European tourist travel curtailed, a large volume of spring and summer traffic is expected to swing southward. Now is the time for Americans to explore the oldest section of our country. Florida has a history far older than Virginia or Massachusetts, colorful and thrilling for the history-minded visitors who delight in running down facts about early settlements. Then the islands not far off the Florida coast offer never-ending sources of tradition, romance, and entertainment.

As for Florida's famous sports facilities, they are the same the year round. Swimming is at its best in the spring. Sailing or motor boating is endlessly alluring on Biscayne Bay and through the miles of quiet inland waterways. Golf courses are green and attractive, and there is even ice skating indoors for those who want variety. So summer or winter, spring or fall, Florida remains the Nation's playground.

A Peaceful Anchorage

Along Waterfront at Miami

Watching the yachts anchored in beautiful Biscayne Bay holds perpetual fascination for visitors to Florida. There are places such as this for strollers, amid palms and soft breezes. More palatial yachts gather in these waters each winter than in any other port in the world, statistics show.

Collection of Art Treasures Began With Music Boxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — A hobby of collecting music boxes, begun in girlhood in New Orleans, La., has grown into the establishment of a museum by Mrs. Norman Dickson, who has placed her art treasures, gathered over a period of years from many parts of the world, in the appropriate setting of one of Jacksonville's oldest houses. The home, located at 1061 Riverside Avenue, has the spacious lawns and verandas, white-columned entrance and large rooms of the Southern mansion of prewar plantation days.

Inside the house are displayed art treasures from many lands. Mrs. Dickson, who graciously shows parties through the house, says that she has "no desire to sell any of the articles."

Visitors are attracted by the variety of the articles in the various types of collections. One of the features of a downstairs group is a Dresden whatnot from the Whitley Courts near Birmingham, England, dismantled many years ago. In a Dresden collection are a Dresden china musical clock constructed with a design of fruit in blown glass; French oil lamps just as they were used 125 years ago. From France is a French curio cabinet, lined with the original brocade and built in the form of a Cinderella coach. Two grand pianos with mother-of-pearl keys are on display in the downstairs section.

Other collection features which Mrs. Dickson describes to visitors, downstairs or in the period bedrooms are a dressing table once used by Sarah Bernhardt; a Dresden china powder box thought to have been the prized possession of Marie Antoinette; a Dresden chandelier attributed to the Hapsburg family; rare rose-carved sofas; cylinder music boxes in perfect condition; a mahogany highboy with secret drawers throughout; a spinning wheel; a collection of rare blue glass; an Early American parasol flower holder; vases of glass, shaded from peach to a light green in color; Dresden figurines; a hand-carved four-poster mahogany bed; a French doll orchestra; a flatiron-shaped jewel case; a collection of Royal Dalton blue china; a child's bedroom with a small melodeon and a doll bed more than 100 years old.

Mrs. Dickson recently moved her collection to Jacksonville from New Orleans.

All-States Tourist Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Several thousand visitors wintering in various lower East Coast resorts will gather here March 12 for the fourth annual South Florida All-States Tourist Day.

Coconut Trees Grow Popular Miami Hats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Feather light and naturally porous, the bark of the coconut tree is being used for women's hats at Miami Beach this season, according to Claire Beach, noted fashion authority.

The coconut bark, or coconut cloth as the hat makers call it, has that quality of pliability which is especially necessary this year when draping in hats is important. And like veritable feathers and flowers are the trimmings, made of sponges from near-by Florida waters. The sponge flowers are fashioned into all sorts of ornaments for hat trimmings and are also used for necklaces and bracelets. Miami Beach is leading in the American movement to "use our own."

Dainty as Lace

Some of the coconut bark, when cleaned, stretched and chemically treated to retain its natural substance, is as sheer and dainty as lace. Some of it is more substantial but still porous and lightweight, making it ideal for tropical wear.

The hats come in a bewildering assortment of shapes, including very large berets, to be worn off the forehead, and pretty scallop edged brims, graceful in line. Other trimmings used on the coconut hats are the natural coconut "roses," buds of the trees containing tiny embryo coconuts.

As the coconut fiber takes dyes beautifully, rich fuchsias and purples, bright and dark greens, two of the leading color families of the 1941 Miami Beach season, are found in the coconut hats. Handsome large pocketbooks, zipper closed and ribbon bound, match the hats.

Fascinating Necklaces

Sea garden flowers, made by one Miami Beach designer, are exciting quite as much interest as the coconut hats. These flowers, made into fascinating necklaces and bracelets which look like winged feathers or sea anemones, consist of sponges colored and strung by raffia onto strips of cowhide. The feathery effect is achieved by use of white net-covered sisal, also native grown, with centers of colored sponge. The sponges, like the coconut bark, are chemically treated then dyed. Necklaces fashioned of sponge flowers are in vogue just now, when the trend is toward Indian and South American effects, with much color variety in costumes.

Hat Made of Coconut Fiber

Appliqué trim in colors of the same porous coconut fiber makes this headgear, which is called "Roberta's hats," very popular in Miami.

Florida Shows Unusual Shells

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT MYERS, Fla.—Sanibel and Captiva Islands, famed as the finest shell-gathering grounds in America, held their tenth annual sea-shell show March 7 and 8. Especially featured this year was the exhibit of classified shells which was shown at the New York World's Fair last year as a special exhibit. Three hundred and fifty-six living oddities of such marine life as sea horses, pipefish, gaily colored anemones and living coral will also be on display.

Few localities in the world are better known for their variety and number of beautiful shells as the tropical islands of Sanibel and Captiva. Rich in pirates lore, Sanibel has a unique southern exposure which plays a determining part in its unusual richness as a collecting ground.

Shells from both islands are in the collections of the British Museum in London and some have even reached a small museum in northern Norway. The Junonia, considered rarest American Shell, is a frequenter of Sanibel and Captiva Beaches.

The two-day shell show was held at the Sanibel Community House, and there was no charge made for admission.

Night Fete 'St. Pete' Feature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Moving at night for the first time in history, St. Petersburg's annual Festival of States parade will be one of the most glamorous spectacles in American pageantry, with its 120 illuminated floats, 50 bands and scores of marching units.

Scheduled for 8 p. m., Friday, April 4, the parade is the headline event of the annual Festival of States celebration, held through the week of March 31 and signaling the opening of the spring vacation season.

With streamers of light from hundreds of colored searchlights playing on the three-mile procession, the parade will move down Central Avenue toward the Bay and along the waterfront between throngs of residents and winter visitors from every part of the Nation.

Most coveted of the awards is the prize for the float best representing the beauties and resources of one of the States of the Union, won by Ohio last year.

Other features of the annual Festival are the Queens' Review, when beauty candidates from every State compete for the title of Queen of the Festival; crowning of the newly selected Queen at the Coronation Ball; concerts by 50 massed bands, members of the Florida Bandmasters' Association; major league baseball exhibition games; fireworks; music festivals by massed choruses and the annual children's pet and vehicle parade.

Orlando Seeing 'Washingtons' Train

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—The Washington Nationals baseball squad, led by President Clark Griffith and Manager Bucky Harris, arrived here recently for their seventh spring training year. The first, "Grapefruit League" exhibition contest is due March 11, with Bill Terry's New York Giants furnishing the opposition. The National schedule calls for 10 exhibition games. Negotiations have been opened with the Philadelphia Athletics for a night contest.

The fifth annual Orlando Horse Show was held March 6-9 and was considered the largest event in the history of the central Florida equine classic. Entries were received from prominent owners and riders throughout the South and eastern seaboard.

The annual Orlando Sailboat Regatta on Lake Conway was held March 9. Sailing has become an outstanding sport here since the opening of the Orlando boat center last year, and skippers from many Florida communities, as well as those from northern waters, participated in the regatta.

Nazis Exploit Isolationist Group, Is Claim

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—The America First Committee, leading isolationist organization, was pictured by Dr. L. M. Birkhead, Director of the Friends of Democracy, here today as being so widely exploited by pro-Nazi groups in America as to have become "a Nazi transmission belt." Making public a pamphlet purporting to show the extent of the Committee exploitation by Nazi, Bundist, and anti-Semitic groups, Dr. Birkhead called on the Committee to "either clean house or disband."

In immediate response, a spokesman for the America First Committee declared emphatically the organization "would not tolerate wittingly any connection with any Nazi, Silver Shirt, or other ism group," nor would it accept money from them. A more detailed answer, he said, would be forthcoming from the Chicago headquarters of the Committee.

In its pamphlet the Friends of Democracy organization, founded four years ago to fight Nazi and Communist propaganda in the United States and now affiliated with the Council for Democracy, of which Raymond Gram Swing, radio commentator, is Chairman, described ways in which Nazi propagandists were "using" the America First Committee.

A large part of the audiences at many America First meetings, it charged, were made up of members of pro-Nazi organizations, while Nazi propaganda was distributed at many of them. The mass meeting at Mecca Temple in New York on Feb. 20, it declared, was attended by a large delegation from the American Destiny Party, because its leader, Joseph McWilliams, had told members to be there. The pamphlet charged that others in the audience were from the Paul Revere Sentinels, the so-called Christian Front, the American Nationalists, the German-American Bund and the Kyffhauser Bund.

The pamphlet reproduced documents to show that Nazi organizations encouraged their members to support the Committee financially, and that the Nazi press in America had given the Committee its stamp of approval.

"We do not question the integrity of the leadership and membership of the Committee, nor the sincerity of its purpose," Dr. Birkhead declared, but we do seriously question the wisdom of the policy-makers and the soundness of a policy which has the unqualified approval of Hitler, Mussolini and their agents in the United States. It is no secret that the Axis wished for and works toward the destruction of democracy throughout the world."

The America First leaders, according to Dr. Birkhead, were naively pursuing a program which fell directly into the lap of the Nazis.

Hence, he declared, the Nazis, preaching isolationism and appeasement, had been able to use the America First Committee as a front with which to deceive hundreds of thousands of Americans, even as the Communists had used earlier "pro-democracy" organizations as fronts for their machinations.

The Friends of Democracy pamphlet reported that recently, when ranking leaders of the "American Nazi Hierarchy" met in Chicago at a supposedly secret conclave, "great quantities" of standard pro-Nazi, anti-British propaganda was there for distribution. All of the propaganda, it was said, had been published by organizations dedicated to the destruction of American democracy, "with one exception—the literature of the America First Committee."

Ford Sees 'Crop' of Autos And 'Gas' Growing on Farms

WAYS, Ga., March 11 (AP)—Henry Ford envisions a day "only several years off" when a farmer will grow most of the materials going into his motor car and perhaps provide the fuel from plants as well.

"We'll have an experimental body ready at our plant in a month or so made chiefly of plastics from cellulose fibers easily grown," the Detroit automobile manufacturer said in an interview here today.

"The plastic body will be several hundred pounds lighter, and will be a better body for several reasons," he added.

Mr. Ford said the "field of plastics is almost unlimited, and we'll see them used more and more in houses and offices instead of wood."

He displayed some attractive bath and kitchen tiles and what appeared to be silk socks.

Corn Cob Tiles

"Those tiles were made from corn cobs and tree bark right here in our laboratory," Mr. Ford asserted. "The socks used to be sawdust."

He said it was known that, if necessary, "we can produce satisfactory fuels for engines from potatoes, corn, rice, and other farm products."

Heading Mr. Ford's laboratory at his Georgia plantation is Harry G. Ukkelberg, who worked with the late Thomas A. Edison, one of Mr. Ford's intimate friends.

Chemists here also are studying ramie, a fiber from which the ancient Egyptians made fine cloth. An experimental patch indicates that the South Georgia soil and climate are well suited for its growth.

Lignin Being Studied

Mr. Ford's Georgia chemists also see great possibilities in crotalaria, a common cover crop for poor southern lands. It has been used for both rayon and plastics.

The laboratory here also uses the lignin, the material which gives plants their strength and heretofore little investigated for plastics.

Mr. Ford said other experiments were under way to get away from materials of prime importance to national defense.

"Many new materials, which can be made from fast-growing plants, will aid in conserving minerals in years to come," he declared.

The manufacturer said chemistry would help to renew an interest in agriculture, and he advocated farming for security.

"A farm boy ought to be able to fill his pockets full of seeds and make a good living from them," he added.

Oregon Reopens Chrome Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore.—Activity in Oregon's chrome mines has been revived by the national defense program. In most instances, the mines have lain idle since just after the World War when chromite was at a premium.

In almost every instance Oregon's locations of chromite deposits are so situated as to make removal of the metal costly for no roads or railroads are available, but when necessity decrees the metal is moved regardless of cost and a ready market awaits.

A number of large deposits have been located in the wilds of the Rogue River National Forest, east and south of here, while others, operated during the former wartime period, are located along the Klamath River and are again being outfitted for production.

Probably the largest of the deposits is the Kubli claim located just across the California line in the Applegate district. This property was operated during the World War, but not on a full-production basis. Plans are now being completed to operate this holding at capacity.

In virtually every instance holdings of metal deposits are located within the bounds of the Oregon and Northern California areas controlled by the United States Forest Service. Therefore, to assist in the production of the valuable metal a program of road construction to the deposits is being contemplated by forestry officials.

Shanghai Advances Time

SHANGHAI, March 11 (AP)—The Shanghai Municipal Council announced today the city's clocks would be advanced one hour, at midnight March 15.

[Shanghai thus will be 14 hours ahead of Eastern Standard Time.]

Hotels—Resorts

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A Resort Hotel of Merit
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Paul H. Barnes, Mgr.
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The SORENO
ST. PETERSBURG - FLORIDA

By all means Visit Marine studios
The most colorful and amazing display of live marine life ever assembled!
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Set in attractively landscaped grounds covering a large area, yet within a few minutes' walk of the business district.
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Commercial and Tourist
Steam Heat
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FINEST AND LARGEST HOTEL
750 OUTSIDE ROOMS with baths
A completely equipped hotel where the traveler finds refinements and luxuries that add much to his comfort and pleasure.
Famed Southern Food. Unsurpassed Service.
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M. CORBETT, Manager

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41
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The Home Forum

Reply to Young Lady With Violets

MY DEAR JOAN: For twelve years now, and some weeks since you were born, you have lived next door at Middlebrook, and it is hard to remember any time when you were far away; harder still to realize that, at the moment, you are on the other side of the continent picking violets, while we watch the snow fall. We have proof of it, alas, in the box of violets which you sent us, and which was duly received.

The violets in the box, I am compelled to tell you, are withered, but as evidence they will serve. The violet clump under the old plum tree still thrives and that is what we are glad to know. You will not remember it, but the violet clump is only a happy accident and owes nothing to us. You were too small to remember anything then, and your only contribution to the garden was your habit of sowing green peas and carrots in all directions, if we were unwise enough to let you get your hands upon the spring seed packages. You will not recall how the violets came under the plum tree, nor appreciate how fortunate you are to have them there now to pick.

* * *

A man named Smith gave us the violets; and, though the name is not uncommon, we have always thought of them as the Smith violets, a rare family. For you will note that they are of remarkable size, with little orange-colored eyes in the center, of a specially brilliant hue, and their scent can be detected fifty feet away. Mr. Smith says he brought them from somewhere in New England, and tells a fabulous tale of their origin in England long ago, but we were too busy in those days to pay much attention to the antiquities of gardening.

We were young as gardeners then, and you, my dear Joan, were barely three years old. So I hardly think that you will recall the day that Mr. Smith drove out to our newly-acquired acres and presented us with the violets wrapped in a grimy newspaper. You were engaged at the moment in strewing scarlet runner beans in eccentric circles on the newly-dug vegetable garden, and we were unable to keep up with you. (We had not yet discovered the stratagem of giving you rice to sow, which would not germinate.) So, when Mr. Smith arrived with his antique violets, we were pretty short with him. We couldn't afford to leave you alone in the vegetable garden for many moments, tramping down the frail sprouts of our first onions.

* * *

When Mr. Smith had gone, we looked about wildly and, seeing a patch of vacant earth beneath the plum tree, we scooped out a tiny hole and placed the violets in it. A tramp of the foot to cover them over, and we left them there, forgetting them altogether. It was not until the next spring that we remembered them again, and it was you who found them.

You will not remember this either, but you appeared one day in your ragged tweed coat (made over from a pair of your father's old golf trousers) and at your heels was your first dog, Nipper, whose father was a bulldog and whose mother, you said, was a "rough-haired terror," and clutched in your plump, red, and earthy hand was a bunch of violets.

No, you do not remember that. Nor the joint commercial enterprise undertaken with your brother, when you gathered all the Smith violets, leaving no single bloom, and wrapped them in bunches with bits of red ribbon, and peddled them throughout the neighborhood (price one penny or a cookie), grasped so tightly in your hot little hands that they were all withered before the final sale.

* * *

You were too young then, and perhaps too young yet, to understand the great law of gardening which had saved the Smith violets, despite all our neglect; the law by which plants thrive or fail in spite of all the gardener's skill, if they like or dislike their chance location.

You see, we had planted other violets carefully, out among the oak trees. We had made a special bed for them in the lee of the high rocks. We had weeded and watered and tended them, yet they came to nothing and finally disappeared. But the poor waifs, the neglected Smiths under the plum tree, toiling silently and unobserved, had grown into a solid patch, ten feet square, until the scent of them was wafted all the way up to the house on a March evening, and you were able to fill your pockets with them and so was your young brother (when he had not already filled his with worms, chestnuts, nails, marbles, and other essential equipment).

* * *

And so you are picking the Smiths again, weeks earlier this year than usual, while we live here in a steam-heated room, above a noisy street. You are sniffing the sweetness of them in the evening and watching their impudent, orange-colored eyes, that belie their shy look. And as you stand up, with a bunch of them clutched in your hand, do you still see the globules of rain on the fine twigs of the plum tree and, looking at them closely, observe all the outlines of the earth and sky reflected in them, like a glistening little world, all complete? And are the robins calling already, and the frogs croaking down in the swamp, and have you seen the turtle in the lily pond yet?

Do not answer, dear Joan. And send us no more violets to remind us of our exile here in the snow. Let them grow there as they will, in the ground that they chose for themselves, that they settled and made their own, with help much better than ours. And when you stand up, your hands full of violets, and see the world imprisoned in a hanging drop of rain water, observe how small it is, and remember that we are only at the other side of it, and will return one day, perhaps before the last of the Smiths has retired for the season.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

The Founders

Snug walls and fences tell much more
  Than what the eye can read—
Something that is, and was, before
  The sowing of the seed.

Not by the furrow or the plow,
  Or by the harvest in,
Shall it be truly reckoned how
  Well won this earth has been.

These farms that grew from tree and stone,
  These acres trimly tilled,
Sprang not from thriftiness alone—
  With more than that we build!

In fortitude the beam was squared,
  In faith the field was hoed;
By such long labor is prepared
  The place of man's abode.

And who shall say what sun achieves,
  Or what a season brings?
Richer than all the golden sheaves
  Are these unspoken things!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

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Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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By Courtesy of the Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF MISS BARNARD: *A Painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds*

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS' position in the history of English painting is an important one. During his lifetime, he, perhaps more than any other, brought honor and recognition to English painting, both at home and abroad. He was a cultivated man of the world, equally at home in royal society or with the literary intelligentsia, exemplified by Dr. Johnson and Oliver Goldsmith. Ladies and gentlemen of fashion flocked to his studio for their portraits and to commission him to do historical or allegorical figure compositions. He was elected first president of the Royal Academy, and knighted at the age of forty-five. Reynolds owed his rapid rise to fame, not only to his abilities as an artist, but also to his innate shrewdness in his social contacts, and to his determination to succeed.

Simple, unaffected, half-length portraits, such as this painting of "Miss Barnard," show Reynolds at his best. The picture came originally from a private collection in England, and is now in the Berkshire Museum at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Unlike many of Reynolds' portraits, which are in sad condition due to the cracking and darkening of the paint, it is in an excellent state of preservation. Extraordinarily facile, Reynolds could capture a likeness in one hour, although he preferred three sittings. This easy facility may be found in the portrait of Miss Barnard. Her expressive face is delineated with sympathy and understanding. Reynolds could give distinction and dignity to his most unpretentious portraits.

H. H. A.

The Pattern Maker Of the West Riding

"What are you weaving, Mary Thornton?
You haven't any warp in your loom.
There's nothing for your weft to move in-under.
And why do you stay in this room?
Don't you know the weavers are on khaki?
There are no bonnie colors any more.
The pattern-makers had to leave this section.
They didn't even stop to sneck the door."

"What am I weaving, Arthur Gregson?
What am I using for a warp?
Did you never ramble in the moonlight
Out across the moor beyond the thorp?
Did you never ramble through the heather,
Winding up the thread of words that fell
Shining on the purple and the silver,
Words that you might keep but never tell?

"Sometimes there are two who go together.
What one says the other stores away.
I have warp to weave on, Arthur Gregson,
Warp to last me many a long day.
Go back to the looms you thread with khaki.
Let one woman daft enough to weave
Woof across the words that she remembers
Stay where none may watch her come or leave."

PEARL STRACHAN

His Boyhood Lot In Paris

IN LOOKING back through the years, I become extremely grateful to my parents for having permitted me to journey into divers lands while the noses of boys of my own age were being held to the scholastic grindstone; and were I possessed of sufficient wealth to endow an institution of learning, I should be tempted to found an itinerant academy for boys such as Oliver Optic imagined in the stories called "Young America Abroad" that were the delight of my tender years. . . .

Shy of playmates because I was not an adept at games, I took delight in things I saw rather than in those I did; therefore, when I look back upon Paris as the revel of my boyhood, I view it in a manner different from that of many a reader, the joy of whose early years was baseball, cricket, or any of the athletic sports in which I did not excel. In fact, when I declare the Champs Élysées and the gardens of the Tuileries to be places the memory of which glows warmest in my heart, I am prepared to see a pitying smile on many a virile lip, and even to hear the word "mollycoddle" murmured contemptuously. . . .

It was there that I learned to appreciate grace, symmetry, delicacy, and all the elusive things which unite in making that most elusive of all things—beauty. "He hath a daily beauty in his life," sang the greatest of poets; and whenever I have been obliged to dwell within the shadow of ugliness, I have longed for the witchery that was my boyhood's lot in Paris. Nay, I would not exchange the tastes acquired while playing beneath her spreading trees for prowess in any game that was ever played.

While the comrades I had left behind in my native city were batting a ball amid the empty barrels and tin cans of a vacant lot, I trundled a hoop, instead, or played battledore and shuttlecock, on paths laid out for *Le Roi Soleil;* and if I panted for breath, or the game lagged, instead of wooden shanties or the forbidding back yards of prosaic mansions to gaze upon, I saw white statues of the seasons, groups of river gods, or the graceful forms of Fame and Mercury astride winged steeds. . . . I heard through the trees about me the strains of music by Gounod or Offenbach, played by the band of some regiment that had fought at Woerth or Gravelotte.—From "Cities of Many Men," by H. C. CHATFIELD-TAYLOR. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

Fanny Burney's Discovery at an Inn

AT THIS BEAR INN at Devizes in April, 1780, Miss Burney met the future Sir Thomas Lawrence—the portrait-painter of a whole generation of court beauties—clothed in knickerbockers, and with a precocity for catching likenesses, not often found in an inn. Miss Burney and her friend, in their journey from London, posting—which was, after all, the equivalent to first-class travelling in those days, coaching being the second-class compartment of the then travelling scheme, and riding in damp straw at the bottom of stage waggons drawn by six horses, the third—Miss Burney and her friend, I say, posting from London, stopped for the first night at Maidenhead, the second at Spleen Hill, and for the third put up at the same Bear Inn at Devizes. . . . Having observed that the inn was full of books as well as paintings, drawings, and music, and that their hostess, Mrs. Lawrence, seemed something above her station in the inn, the two visitors, according to habitual contemporary prescription, and before supper, sat down to cards. . . . Scarcely had she and Mrs. Thrale warmed to their work when their artistic abstraction was surprised by the sound of a pianoforte. This, at first, in the way of an interruption at an inn, may strike my readers in the words of the Laureate as

"New old, and shadowing sense at war
with soul."

Miss Burney, however, who had not had the advantage of reading Tennyson, jumped up and ran to listen whence the sound proceeded. She found it came from the next room, where the overture to the *Buono Figliuolo* was being performed—a piece not often heard, so far as I can learn, at the Promenade Concerts, Covent Garden. Mrs. Thrale however, though hardly for this reason, determined to know from whom it came, tapped at the door. And who confronted her when it was opened? A young highwayman of the Paul Clifford type, with pale face, eyes full of music, and pockets full of pistols? Not at all. But a very handsome girl with fine dark hair upon a finely-formed forehead; and at the same moment another girl advanced, and obligingly and gracefully invited the intruders in and gave them chairs. And who were these houris? Miss Burney soon discovered that they were the daughters of the hostess and born and bred at Devizes. "Oh, what a surprise!"

"But though these pretty girls struck us much," she writes, "the wonder of the family was yet to be produced. This was their brother, a most lovely boy of ten years of age, who seems to be not merely the wonder of his family, but of the times, for his astonishing skill at drawing. They protest he has never had any instruction, yet showed us some of his productions, that were really beautiful."

The future Sir Thomas had ample opportunities at the Bear for keeping his hand in. . . . At the simple talisman, "Gentlemen, here's my son; will you have him recite from the poets or take your portraits?" the most confirmed bald-headed grumbler ceased his monotonous drone, and the storm in the coffee-room fell before the smile of the young genius.—From "Coaching Days and Ways," by W. OUTRAM TRISTRAM. (New York: Macmillan.)

God Sustains Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN EVERY human experience he who trusts in his loving Father, God, is upheld and protected, for "underneath are the everlasting arms," even as the Scriptures declare (Deuteronomy 33:27). God endows man, in His likeness, with health, harmony, peace, freedom, joy, supply. Because these attributes are imparted by the one God, who was, and is, and ever shall be, they are man's spiritual heritage, and can never be taken from him. Thus spiritual man, made in the image of God, is forever inseparable from his Maker.

The spiritual fact of man's perfection is being proved through the healing and redemptive work of Christian Science. This Science, discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, shows that real existence rests solely upon God, the great First Cause. Upon this fact must all true reasoning be posited, in order that false beliefs of fear, ignorance, despair, lack, lust, and greed may be eliminated. Spiritual ideas are ceaselessly unfolded from infinite Mind; and as one follows the divine leadings thus supplied, he is certain to take right steps in whatever human situation he may be placed. The presence, power, and wisdom of God, the one intelligence, are available for all to utilize in daily thought and activity.

In working out a specific problem, the student of Christian Science discovers that neither human self-reliance nor human opinion can help him. Spiritual understanding alone must be his guide and defense. The understanding of God's omnipotence destroys every form of error which the carnal so-called mind appears to inflict upon mankind. But the one and only Mind is God, All-in-all.

The leadings of Truth must be closely followed, that we may find salvation from belief in the existence or power of so-called evil. When we conform our thinking to eternal Mind, instead of yielding thought to negative assertions of error, deliverance from inharmonious human conditions is assured. The seeming pressure of material law, always baseless and false, is proved powerless to harm when one clearly understands and relies upon the omnipotence and omniscience of God. The basic fact of God's allness is a simple one to grasp. However, demonstrably to comprehend it, unceasing contemplation of this truth is imperative, in order that one may gain spiritual conviction. This is the one and only way whereby the bewildering misconceptions of mortal thinking can be defeated, proved powerless to harm. Christ Jesus said (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

One who had received many healings through the loving ministry of Christian Science was suddenly beset with what appeared to be alarming physical symptoms. Fear that important work would have to be abandoned led to a mental state of doubt and discouragement, based solely upon erroneous human conclusions. Yet throughout the trial the sufferer endeavored to cling to the spiritual fact that in her real selfhood she was God's child, and as His idea, His reflection, she could express only harmony. Eventually she reached the point where she realized that she must cease fearing and doubting, and trust God fully and positively for healing, regardless of what the material senses constantly declared. She decided to stand with God. As she consistently maintained her eternal unity with Him, conditions began to improve, and within a short time she found complete freedom.

Perhaps no greater temptation assails one than the tendency to become discouraged and despairing when trials incident to human living present themselves. In the struggle to find satisfaction and happiness in human pleasure and enjoyment, men often rush headlong into a medley of material indulgences and excesses. Small wonder that he who thus yields to the mesmerism of carnality is beset by fear and despair. "Vanity of vanities, saith the Preacher, vanity of vanities; all is vanity" (Ecclesiastes 1:2). There is a simple and direct path out of the maze of human frailty, and Christian Science is showing us the way. It reveals the fact that man, made in God's image, has never been touched by the unreal claims of evil. It maintains that God's child is perfect and immortal, forever reflecting the loveliness, serenity, and peace of eternal Mind. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy has written (p. 548): "In this Science, we discover man in the image and likeness of God. We see that man has never lost his spiritual estate and his eternal harmony."

We must keep our thought stayed upon God. We must understand that, because He is All-in-all, there is not the slightest reality in evil, regardless of how real and powerful it may appear to be. We must know, without a shadow of doubt, that now and forever there is but one God, infinite Mind.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

Dieu soutient l'Homme

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS TOUTES LES CIRCONSTANCES humaines, ils sont secourus et protégés ceux qui mettent leur confiance en Dieu, dans leur tendre Père; car ainsi que l'affirment les Écritures: "Ses bras éternels te soutiennent" (Deutéronome 33:27). A l'homme créé selon Sa ressemblance, Dieu confère la santé, l'harmonie, la paix, la liberté, la joie, l'abondance. Parce que ces attributs viennent du seul Dieu qui était, qui est, qui sera éternellement, ils constituent l'héritage spirituel de l'homme et ils ne peuvent lui être enlevés. Ainsi l'homme spirituel, créé à l'image de Dieu, est à jamais inséparable de son créateur.

La perfection de l'homme est un fait spirituel que prouve actuellement l'œuvre curative et rédemptrice de la Science Chrétienne. Découverte et fondée par Mary Baker Eddy, cette Science montre que l'existence réelle repose uniquement sur Dieu, la grande Cause première. Tout vrai raisonnement doit s'appuyer sur ce fait afin d'éliminer les fausses croyances telles que la crainte, l'ignorance, le désespoir, la pénurie, la convoitise, l'ambition déréglée. Les idées spirituelles procèdent de l'Entendement infini, elles se déroulent sans cesse; et s'il obéit à ces directions divines, le disciple agira certainement avec sagesse dans n'importe quelle situation. Dieu est l'unique intelligence; Sa présence, Son pouvoir, Sa sagesse sont accessibles à tous les hommes, qui peuvent y avoir recours dans la vie journalière, que leur activité soit mentale ou physique.

Le Scientiste Chrétien qui cherche à résoudre un problème spécial s'aperçoit bientôt que si elle est purement personnelle, la confiance en soi ne peut l'aider, et que les opinions humaines sont inefficaces. Seule la compréhension spirituelle doit être son guide et sa protection. Comprendre l'omnipotence de Dieu, cela détruit toutes les formes d'erreur que le pseudo-entendement charnel prétend infliger au genre humain. Car le seul Entendement c'est Dieu, le Tout-en-tout.

Pour être sauvé de la croyance au mal et à son pouvoir, il faut suivre fidèlement les directions de la Vérité. Au lieu d'abandonner notre conscience aux assertions négatives de l'erreur, réglons notre penser sur l'Entendement éternel et nous serons immanquablement délivrés des conditions humaines inharmonieuses. La loi matérielle est toujours fallacieuse, dénuée de fondement; son apparente pression ne saurait nous nuire si nous comprenons clairement l'omnipotence et l'omniscience divines et que nous en fassions notre appui. La totalité de Dieu est un fait simple mais fondamental, qu'il n'est pas difficile de saisir. Toutefois, pour le comprendre d'une manière démontrable, il faut sans cesse méditer cette vérité et parvenir ainsi à la conviction spirituelle. Telle est la seule méthode par laquelle on peut vaincre les troublantes et fausses conceptions du penser mortel, en prouvant qu'elles sont incapables de nuire. Le Christ Jésus disait (Jean 8:32): "Vous connaîtrez la vérité, et la vérité vous affranchira."

Une personne qui avait maintes fois été guérie par le tendre ministère de la Science Chrétienne ressentit tout à coup ce qui semblait être d'alarmants symptômes physiques. La crainte de devoir abandonner une tâche importante produisit le doute et le découragement — attitude mentale qui ne reposait que sur des conclusions humaines, erronées. Pendant toute cette épreuve, la patiente s'efforça de s'attacher au fait spirituel, de savoir que dans sa véritable individualité elle était l'enfant de Dieu; qu'étant Son idée, Sa réflexion, elle ne pouvait exprimer que l'harmonie. Il vint un jour où elle se rendit compte qu'il fallait cesser de craindre, de douter; que malgré les constantes déclarations des sens matériels, il fallait se confier en Dieu d'une manière complète, positive, et s'attendre à la guérison. Elle résolut de s'attacher à Dieu. Affirmant avec persévérance son éternelle unité avec le Père, elle vit s'améliorer son état et en peu de temps elle se trouva complètement libérée.

La tendance à se décourager, à se désespérer lorsque surviennent les épreuves communes aux humains, représente une des plus grandes tentations qui nous assaillent. Maintes personnes s'efforcent de trouver, dans les plaisirs et les jouissances humaines, le bonheur et la satisfaction; souvent elles se jettent tête baissée dans le gouffre des faiblesses et des excès matériels. Mais si l'on s'abandonne au mesmérisme de la sensualité, il ne faut pas s'étonner d'être en butte aux attaques de la crainte et du désespoir. "Vanité des vanités, dit l'Ecclésiaste; vanité des vanités, tout est vanité" (Ecclésiaste 1:2). Pour sortir du labyrinthe des faiblesses humaines, il existe un sentier simple et direct, un chemin qu'indique la Science Chrétienne. Celle-ci nous révèle le fait que l'homme, créé à l'image de Dieu, n'a jamais été touché par les fallacieuses prétentions du mal. Elle soutient que l'enfant de Dieu est parfait, immortel, reflétant à jamais le charme, la sérénité, la paix de l'Entendement éternel. Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy écrit, à la page 548: "Dans cette Science nous découvrons l'homme à l'image et à la ressemblance de Dieu. Nous voyons que l'homme n'a jamais perdu son état spirituel ni son harmonie éternelle."

Il faut que notre pensée s'attache fermement à Dieu. Nous devons comprendre que puisque Dieu est Tout-en-tout, le mal n'a pas la moindre réalité, même s'il paraît extrêmement réel ou puissant. Nous devons savoir, sans l'ombre d'un doute, qu'il existe un seul Dieu, maintenant et à jamais — l'Entendement infini.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à LA Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1941

Lyons Mulcted Building Firms, State Contends

Charges against Cambridge mayor and contractor outlined at opening of bribery trial.

Architects and engineers seeking jobs under the $2,000,000 construction program in Cambridge during the past three years were compelled to "kick-back" one-third of their commissions to Mayor John W. Lyons or Paul Mannos, Brookline contractor, Robert F. Bradford, Middlesex County district attorney, charged today.

He made the statements in his opening address to the jurors at the trial of the Cambridge Mayor and Brookline contractor on indictments setting forth 66 counts of bribery. The trial opened before Judge Harold P. Williams of Middlesex Superior Court yesterday when a jury was chosen.

"Early in 1938, shortly after the defendent Lyons became Mayor," Mr. Bradford charged today, "the City of Cambridge launched a building program in collaboration with PWA amounting to some $2,000,000. The Government will show that the defendants Lyons and Mannos seized on this program as setting up a method to collect from every architect and engineer who sought a job.

Job Seekers Paid Tax

"The scheme was this, that each architect and engineer should pay back to the defendant Lyons, one-third of the fee given for services performed. The defendants at all times had a positive control, because the city could not make a binding contract without the approval of the defendant Lyons as Mayor. The Government will show that kick-backs amounting to one-third were paid back in cash either to the defendant Lyons or to Mannos, acting for Lyons."

The architects and engineers, according to the district attorney, paid an income tax on all three-thirds of the fees received for city jobs.

John V. Kimball, former Mayor of Malden, now a State representative, was the first witness called by the State. He said he was office manager and solicitor of the R. D. Kimball Company, mechanical engineers.

He told the court he visited Mayor Lyons in the City Hall. "I said I understood there was considerable work in Cambridge. He said there was, and I asked for some of it. He said my firm would be acceptable to him, and to do the work we would have to kick back one-third of our commission." This conversation, he testified, took place in February, 1938.

Payment Alleged

Mr. Kimball told the court he took $1,808.40 in cash to the Mayor's office in Cambridge.

"I laid it on his desk and said, 'There it is, Mr. Mayor.' He picked it up and put it in his pocket," the witness testified.

Some time later Mr. Kimball stated he received a phone call from the Mayor who said that in the future he wanted "the business" taken care of through the architect.

James E. McLaughlin, Chestnut Hill architect, whose firm designed the Cambridge Hospital and branch library, said that as a result of a conversation with his insurance agent he was introduced to Mr. Mannos. "Mannos said he would expect to be paid a commission of one third of the amount we received in payment for our services," the witness testified.

Weather Predictions

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Rain or snow and warmer tonight, clearing late tonight; Wednesday fair with little change in temperature; increasing easterly winds becoming fresh to strong tonight and shifting to west or southwest late tonight; lowest temperature about 32 degrees.

Maine: Cloudy with snow in south and followed by light snow in north portion; warmer tonight; Wednesday snow and warmer followed by clearing in south portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow and warmer tonight; Wednesday clearing except cloudy with snow squalls in the mountains; slightly warmer in north and central portions.

Massachusetts: Snow in west and central and rain or snow in extreme east portion, with rain on extreme southeast coast, warmer tonight, clearing late tonight; Wednesday fair, except mostly cloudy with snow squalls in the Berkshires; little change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain or snow in interior and rain on the coast, warmer tonight, clearing late tonight; Wednesday fair, little change in temperature.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	23	22	New Orleans	49	49
Chicago	33	33	New York	35	32
Denver	20	20	Norfolk	51	40
Kansas City	29	29	Philadelphia	38	32
Los Angeles	62	58	St. Louis	31	31
Miami	55	52	San Francisco	51	49
Minneapolis	30	30	Washington	42	38

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 11.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:43 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Wednesday, 10:03 a. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:15 p. m.

Parachutes: 500 a Week in Mass Production

Pioneer Parachute, a Subsidiary of Cheney Brothers, Makes Air Safety Devices

1. Floyd Smith, Vice-President in charge of engineering of Pioneer Parachute Company, Manchester, Conn. Mr. Smith, former trapeze artist, is credited with inventing the modern parachute. 2. Prevost Smith, son of the parachute inventor, inspects a dummy attached to special new testing tower. 3. 'Chute released from whirling boom atop 50-foot tower is opened while a special high-speed camera pictures its action. 4. Folding 'chutes in the Pioneer factory, a final stage in the operations which requires 300 persons in the Pioneer plant and Cheney Brothers silk mills. Spreading air warfare has caused a demand for silk 'chutes.

Race Tracks Linked To Politics by Pastor

Massachusetts legislators were challenged today to refute accusation that operators of horse and dog tracks in Massachusetts are "politically intrenched." The charge was made by the Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, Pastor of the Arlington Street Church, Boston, before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs.

The Boston clergyman, an official of the Citizens Committee of Massachusetts, whose initiative petition for repeal of horse and dog racing was recently rejected by the State Ballot Law Commission because of invalid signatures, led a large group of persons seeking repeal of horse and dog racing.

Dr. Greeley charged that 22 per cent of all the money wagered on horses and dogs in the Nation pass through the mutuel windows within fifty miles of Suffolk County.

Today's battle for repeal of legalized gambling on horse and dog racing was a repetition of similar fights which have been conducted ever since 1935, when horse and dog race gambling was legalized in this State.

Charles S. Bodwell, Executive Secretary of the New England Watch and Ward Society, charged that "the race track people wouldn't dare put the question on the ballot without tieing it up with old-aid assistance or some charity."

Mrs. John H. Kimball of Boston and Danvers told the Committee that all the arguments voiced against a State-operated lottery applied to legalized gambling on horse and dog racing.

Such gambling was attacked as a "prolific source of corruption" by the Rev. E. Ambrose Jenkins, of Revere. The Revere clergyman added that there are "more suckers to the square mile in Massachusetts than in any State in the Union."

When a Committee member asked the Rev. Mr. Jenkins which of the two racing elements were the worst evil the clergyman answered, "If the dogs were eliminated that would cure two-thirds of the evil."

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University; Prof. Kirtley Mather of Harvard; and Henry Parkman Jr., Republican nominee for United States Senator in 1940, recorded their support of the repeal bill by letter.

Others who appeared to favor abolition of legalized gambling included Dr. Frank Jennings, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Churches; William A. McCormack, of the Boston Y. M. C. A.; and Rabbi Israel Harburg of Lynn, representing the Rabbinical Association of Greater Boston.

Opposition to repeal was voiced by A. B. Casson, legislative counsel for the Eastern Racing Association, operators of Suffolk Downs horse track, and Richard D. Grant, legislative counsel for the Revere Racing Association, operators of the Wonderland Park dog track.

U. S. Naval Convoys Legal, Harvard Law Authorities Hold

By Roland Sawyer

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although the lend-lease bill as just passed by the United States Senate specifically states it contains no provision which "shall be construed to authorize" the use of American Naval vessels for convoy, the United States has every legal right to use its Navy for convoying its ships if this becomes necessary, according to the highest authorities at the Harvard Law School.

If the German submarine and aerial warfare against British shipping threatens to cut the life-line of American military supplies to England, the United States could lawfully convoy its ships under international law, Prof. Warren A. Seavey, of Harvard Law School, said today in an interview in which he conceded that such a step might lead to Naval hostilities with Germany.

While Professor Seavey was the only member of the law school interviewed, his statements came after consultation with other members of the faculty which includes such prominent figures as Manley O. Hudson, of the World Court, and James M. Landis, now Dean of the law school.

As Professor Seavey sees America's position on the eve of enactment into law of the lend-lease bill, this country must sustain Britain to protect control of the Atlantic or—should Britain be defeated—fight Germany directly for this control later.

Naval Conflict Likely

Professor Seavey, outlining America's full legal right to convoy its ships either part way or all the way across the Atlantic, admitted that use of the Navy for this purpose might lead to naval conflict with Germany.

"Notwithstanding this possibility," he said, "probably the only way to prevent our boys from fighting is to convoy the ships if that becomes necessary."

Germany, he pointed out, will not declare war on the United States until it considers itself strong enough to do so. In the meantime the more aid America can give to Britain—and by convoy if necessary—will make the United States position all the stronger.

In any case, the Professor went on, America cannot expect to let Britain go down and escape war.

The alternative, as he sees it, may be the use of American Naval convoys to prevent the full brunt of war on this country, or—as he puts it—"to prevent our boys from fighting."

If American convoys become necessary, this country has full authority under international law to adopt this policy, the Harvard professor declared.

While he did not refer to the situation as a "freedom of the seas" issue, Professor Seavey's case seems to be built on that doctrine.

Briefly, America's legal right under international law to convoy ships, as outlined by Mr. Seavey, is this:

A neutral nation has the right to use its ships to carry materials to any belligerent.

When a port or coast is "effectively" blockaded, neutral ships may be prevented from passing through.

To be effective, a blockade must prevent "perhaps three-fourths" of the neutral ships from reaching the port or coast.

Since Germany has not been able to do this, its blockade of England is not legal.

If, however, American ships should carry contraband—which includes munitions and raw materials of all sorts—these could legally be stopped by Germany and searched.

Germany would have the legal right to put aboard a prize crew, take the ships to port where a prize court could condemn the ships or the contraband cargoes.

Under no circumstances, however, would Germany have legal grounds to sink unarmed neutral ships.

The United States has the right to convoy its ships to prevent their being sunk.

The United States, though, does not have the right to prevent contraband ships from being searched and seized; but merely to prevent their being sunk.

Nazi Blockade Illegal

Since Herr Hitler has said that ships carrying material to Britain will be sunk, regardless of who convoys them, it becomes patent that if Britain needs American bottoms to carry supplies to England, the U. S. Navy must be prepared to protect these ships, Professor Seavey declared.

While the Professor realizes that the question of war with Germany will not be decided on technicalities of international law, he is interested, nevertheless, in setting the legal record straight.

That record, he emphasizes, is that Germany's blockade of Britain has never been legal, that in no case will it have the right to sink unarmed neutral ships, and that America has the right to defend its ships by convoy.

New England Regiments In Florida Camp

Defense and military news from New England—and points South:

In Sunny South—Into sun-washed Camp Blanding, Fla., a rumbling motor convoy of 129 trucks rolled today bringing 18 officers and men of the 43rd Division. These units of New England's 102nd and 169th infantry regiments and detachments of the 118th medical and 118th quartermaster regiments, rumbled into camp after an overnight stop at Jacksonville. Maj. O. H. Brinkman, Convoy commander, said rain and snow were encountered most of the way down the coast but the sun was beating down and the thermometer stood at 70 degrees as the long column wound through Jacksonville traffic and into the Duval County fairgrounds to bivouac for the night.

Early Arrivals—Five trainloads of New Englanders reached Camp Blanding Sunday and two more arrived yesterday. In addition 96 officers and 1,150 men are due by rail tomorrow. With training activities not scheduled until the entire division has moved in and housekeeping details smoothed out, the men already in camp spent much of their time milling around nearby Kingsley Lake, and getting acquainted with their Southern neighbors, members of the 31st Division composed of troops from Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Commanding Officer Leaves—Maj. Gen. Morris B. Payne, chief of the 43rd Division, was expected to leave his New London, Conn. home today to join his men in Florida. The General, who will be in command of Camp Blanding, was due to leave on one of two trains carrying the main bodies of Connecticut Division troops for their year's training in Florida.

Ninth Call Issued—The ninth Selective Service call of the First Corps Area, for 702 men to be drafted from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island has been issued by Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff. All selectees inducted under this call will be sent to the Recruit Reception Center at Fort Devens from which point they will be assigned to the Field Artillery Replacement Center, Fort Bragg, N. C. State quotas for the ninth call are: Maine, 68; New Hampshire, 540; Vermont, 26; Rhode Island, 68.

Army 'Chute Demand Booms N. E. Firm

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Conn., March 11—A former circus aerialist who is credited with inventing the modern parachute, and a former United States Navy officer who trained the armies of eight nations in the use of 'chutes, have joined forces with the century-old silk-making firm of Cheney Brothers here in the dramatic business of manufacturing parachutes for the Army and Navy.

They have their hands full, too; for it is estimated that an average of five parachutes are required for each military plane produced. At present, they are turning out about 300 a week in an old red brick mill that once housed some of Cheney Brothers silk spindles. In a couple of months they expect to boost this production to 500 a week. Thus, within a relatively few months they have become one of the major producers of parachutes in the world.

There is quite a story behind this Pioneer Parachute Company.

One part of it begins back in 1912 when Floyd Smith, who had been a member of the famous Flying Sylvesters, a high-flying trapeze act that predated the Concellos and Codonas, took up aviation. He and his wife built themselves an alrplane and flew it around their California home.

They became friendly with many of the early aviators, including Glenn L. Martin. It was from Mr. Martin's plane, in 1914, that Mr. Smith made his first leap in a parachute, a county fair stunt.

Things went merrily along the barnstorming route until the war and 1918 when Mr. Smith found himself a test pilot at the Army's McCook field, Dayton, Ohio.

Safety Factor

"Naturally," he observed drily, "there were times when the factor of safety was uppermost in my thoughts. And the 'chutes of those days were not much," he continues. Mr. Smith is a graying man of slight but wiry build who moves with the easy suppleness of an athlete and whose lively eyes attest a present and immediate willingness to try a 'chute jump anytime. "They were hand-me-downs from the old balloon days," he says of those early 'chutes.

"They were usually a big cotton bag, folded up in a sack or a sort of upside down dishpan that was fastened underneath the plane. A small rope was fastened to the top of the 'chute and this was tied to the underpart of the ship. Another, stronger rope ran from the shroud lines up outside the plane and to the pilot.

"If a pilot had to bail out, he'd jump overboard and depend upon the weight of his body to break the small rope holding the 'chute to the plane."

There were a number of objections to this type of 'chute, besides its weight. One, of course, was frequent failure to open, another was the tendency to catch on tail surfaces of the plane as speeds increased, a third was the almost certainty of its fouling in the plane if the ship were spinning.

Despite these and other objections, however, the use of 'chutes increased as the war continued and hundreds of aviators were saved.

Smith Experiments

Such were the developments while young Floyd Smith was working for the Army at McCook Field. During his off hours he experimented with 'chutes, and, finally, just before the war ended, they put him to work in an experimental laboratory.

Lightweight Parachute

While the Army was going through that upsetting postwar demobilization, Mr. Smith plugged along at an idea. It was a lightweight, silk 'chute, its principal feature being that it was strapped right on the pilot and did not open until he was well clear of the plane, at which time he pulled a rip cord. This released a small "pilot" 'chute, which in turn pulled open the main parachute.

Finally, in April, 1919, the 'chute was given its first testing, and soon thereafter was adopted. Mr. Smith's claims to invention were sustained in United States courts, but there began a long period when parachuting was in the doldrums.

Now, begins another thread of our story. It concerns Lyman Ford, who had charge of the Navy's parachute school at Lakehurst, N. J., the school in which it is claimed the scheme of parachute troops was originated.

When the long depression in American flying set in, Mr. Ford went abroad, selling American 'chutes and teaching army corps in Russia, Spain, France, Denmark, Sweden, Rumania, and Japan how to use them. When they actually starting using them in war, Mr. Ford came home.

The third and final thread of our story concerns the old and honored house of Cheney Brothers who sold rustling silks to wives of wealthy Boston sea captains, and conservatively hued cravats to New York merchants 100 years ago.

Firm Sees Opportunity

This firm manufactured a very high grade of parachute cloth for the Army and Navy for many years. About 1938, Henry C. Mallory, Vice-President and Treasurer of Cheney Brothers—a conservative Yankee who distinctly does not leap in parachutes—in one of those moments which prove New England industry is not as effete as sometimes pictured, decided there was likely to be a good market for parachutes, and that Cheney Brothers, with the silk cloth at hand, and the vacant manufacturing space available in one of their own plants, was the firm to make the 'chutes.

One reason Cheney Brothers has stayed in business and prospered 100 years is that it has a lively appreciation of the need for good men. Factories, machines, products are as nothing if capable management is lacking.

So Cheney Brothers' first job was to find capable parachute men. That is where Mr. Smith and Mr. Ford entered the picture, Mr. Smith as Vice-President in charge of engineering; Mr. Ford as Vice-President in charge of sales.

They got their corporation set up about the last month in 1938. Mr. Smith, with his son Prevost, built an interesting test tower. This tower was a boom 50 feet above the ground which can be revolved from the top and swung at speeds varying from 70 to 300 miles an hour. Attached to the boom is a dummy, and attached to the dummy, of course, is a parachute.

But in addition to this fairly obvious testing arrangement, Mr. Smith has attached a special high-speed camera to the boom, and he photographs the actual opening of his 'chutes. From these pictures he can get accurate reports on new improvements in design.

Demand for Parachutes

Just about the time they got this apparatus organized, improvements made, machinery set up, and help trained, there suddenly came a "bull market" for parachutes. The problem is one of production and delivery. The firm is expanding to another floor in the mill and otherwise clearing the decks to meet delivery schedules on time.

Some 300 persons in Pioneer and Cheney Brothers are engaged in the effort, which is now on a two-shift-a-day basis. But care, rather than speed, is the requisite in 'chute making. Inspections and control must be constant and rigid. Each standard, 24-foot 'chute contains about 65 yards of high-quality silk cloth, sewed into 24 gores and four panels to a gore. In addition, each 'chute contains about 96 feet of linen webbing, 680 feet of silk lines, canvas pack, etc. It weighs 27½ pounds.

One of your first questions, of course, concerns the possible effect on parachute production should imports of raw silk from the Orient be stopped.

You are told that successful experiments already have been made with Nylon and that 'chutes are not made of that material now only because the manufacturers need all their present thread for hosiery production. Should an emergency arise, no doubt this thread would be made available for parachutes.

U. S.-Italians Act to Combat Fascist Aims

A call for all Italian-Americans loyal to the democratic ideals of the American Constitution and to pre-Mussolini Italy, to join in combating the spread of Fascist doctrines in the United States, was issued today by Prof. Gaetano Salvemini of Harvard University.

As local President of the Mazzini Society, a recently formed organization dedicated to the victory of democratic ideals throughout the world, Professor Salvemini called at City Hall this morning to seek the use of Boston's historic Faneuil Hall on March 30 for a meeting which will carry an appeal directly to all Italian-Americans in Greater Boston.

Skillful Fascist propaganda has been successful in guiding the opinion of most Italian-Americans along totalitarian lines, Professor Salvemini said today. It will be the purpose of the Mazzini Society, however, to refute false information sent out by voluntary or involuntary agents of the Fascist regime, he declared.

"Italians in this country are bewildered," the Professor asserted. "Before recent events propaganda had created a favorable impression of Mussolini and his regime. Now with their idol discredited, most Italian-Americans feel they have been deceived.

"The Mazzini Society will attempt to guide the thinking of these people," he continued. "They must not confuse Italy with Mussolini."

In addition to its effort to educate Italian-Americans in the ways of democracy the Society will sponsor cultural activities in Italian communities throughout the United States, Professor Salvemini declared. "We will co-operate with organizatoins of other nationalities which are fighting for the victory of democratic ideals throughout the world," he said.

Many distinguished Italians, now in the United States have joined the Society, which has about fifty branches throughout the country, Professor Salvemini said. Among these are Count Carlos Sforza, one-time Foreign Minister in the Italian cabinet; Prof. Lionello Venturi of New York, and Prof. George La Piani of Harvard.

Most of the members of the anti-Fascist organization are naturalized citizens of the United States or have taken out their first papers, the Harvard professor said.

Speakers at the scheduled Faneuil Hall meeting will be Count Sforza, Dr. Max Ascoli, National President of the Mazzini Society and Dean of the New School for Social Research in New York, and Prof. William Yandell Elliott of Harvard.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

At the Museum of Fine Arts, sixth lecture of a series by Margaret George, on "Furniture: Especially the Styles of the English Regency, American Empire and Victorian Periods." From 7 to 8:30 p. m.

Square dancing sponsored by the Boston Park Department. Sixth of a series arranged at the request of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. At the Columbia Road Gymnasium, Dorchester, at 7:45 p. m. No tickets required.

Sixth of a series of weekly University Lectures, entitled "What Philosophy Is," by Dr. Bruce W. Brotherston, Professor of Philosophy at Tufts College. In Goddard Chapel, Tufts College, at 8 p. m. These lectures are open to the public free of charge.

Free public lecture on "The Impact of the World Crisis" by Dr. Joseph A. Schumpeter, Professor of Economics, Harvard University. Third of a series of lectures entitled "An Economic Interpretation of Our Time", sponsored by the Lowell Institute. In the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 8 p. m.

Weekly forum meeting given under the auspices of the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation Project of Boston. Daniel J. O'Connell, Boston Transit Commissioner, will speak on "Transit Problems." In the auditorium of the John J. Williams Municipal Building, 65 West Brookline Street, South End, at 8 p. m.

Lecture on "New England Indians" by Douglas S. Byers, Director of the Robert S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology at Phillips Academy. In the Lecture Room of the New England Museum of Natural History, at 8 p. m.

Organ recital given by the Longy School of Music, in First Parish Church, Cambridge, at 8:15 p. m. Free to the public.

Twelfth Annual Art Week, of the Vesper George School of Art. A fashion show will be presented with 70 gowns modeled by the students of the costume department, who will comment while showing dresses designed and constructed under direction of Miss Priscilla Harding. At the Vesper George School of Art, 42-44 St. Botolph Street, Boston, at 8:30 p. m. The show is free to the public.

First of four performances of "Thunder Rock" by Robert Ardrey, by the Pen, Paint and Pretzels Society of Tufts College. Under the direction of Dr. Marston Balch, director of dramatics at Tufts College. In the Jackson Gymnasium, Tufts College, Medford, at 8:30 p. m.

Wednesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Egyptian Art II" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m., and "Survey of Pottery II" by Mrs. Tanner, at 2 p. m. There will be an illustrated lecture on "The School of Perugia Through the Activity of Perugino" by Dr. Edgell, at 3 p. m.

Finals of the Northeastern University public speaking contest. The finalists will be Fred Cusick and George Shenker, seniors; Fred O'Neil, sophomore, and Paul Hodge, freshman. Contest under the direction of Franklin Norvish of the Department of English at Northeastern in Jordan Hall, Huntington Avenue, Boston, at 12 m.

Luncheon of the Boston Committee for the China Colleges. Henry R. Luce, Editor of Time, Fortune, Life, and Architectural Forum magazines, and Chairman of Finance Committee, Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, will be the speaker. At the Boston Chamber of Commerce, 80 Federal Street, Boston, at 12:30 p. m.

Group demonstration of the graphic arts presented in behalf of the British War Relief Society by the Institute of Modern Art. John Taylor Arms demonstrating etching, Arthur W. Heintzelman demonstrating drypoint, and Samuel Chamberlain demonstrating plate printing, will be featured. At the Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street, Boston, at 2 p. m. Tickets one dollar.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 13.
Radio Timetable: Page 14.

New England's Town Meetings To Fore Again

Citizens of many New England communities thr-shed out major local issues today and yesterday as they congreated in town halls and other civic centers for their annual town meetings.

In some cases, meetings dragged on into the wee hours of the morning to finish all business, or even to result in postponement of consideration of some issues until tonight or tomorrow night.

Results of this week's town meetings in the Greater Boston area included the following:

Bedford

After rejecting the proposal several times in the past, Bedford citizens agreed to buy Grange Hall and 13,441 square feet of land, in Bedford Center, for $6,000. The structure will be remodelled and used for municipal purposes. The meeting was one of the swiftest on record. It resulted in passage of 34 articles and appropriation of $172,000. The finance committee estimated this would add about $1 to the $34 tax rate.

A committee of five was appointed to consider sites and study the possibility of building a new fire house, and $200 was voted for making a preliminary survey for a public sewerage system. For a new police car $250 was voted. Appropriations included: Schools, $42,750; old age and assistance, $10,000; highways, $15,835; water department, $5,750; maturing debt, $10,200; WPA, $2,500; aid to dependent children, $7,000; public welfare, $8,000; street lights, $3,300; board of health, $3,000; police department, $4,650; fire department, $3,100.

Belmont

In a six-hour session—one of the longest in Belmont's history — members of this community acted on 51 articles in the town warrant and appropriated $1,850,838.30. Appropriations of $51,000 for a four-room addition to the Winn Brook School and $22,000 for a field house at the Concord Avenue playground were voted, after extended discussion. A proposal for a $56,000 addition to the central library was rejected. A five-man committee was appointed to consider building a school in the Belmont Hill section.

Some of the major appropriations follow:

Fire Department, $90,653; Board of Health, $44,052.86; Police Department, $102,565; public welfare, $48,000; highways, $89,000; schools, $563,644.27; street construction, $25,000; town debt, $123,341.02; engineers, $16,240; disposal of rubbish, $25,300.

Bridgewater

The 284th annual town meeting approved appropriations totalling $215,153, including these:

General government $13,738; police, $9,429; fire, $13,378; forestry, $3,900; health, $5,728; Highway Department, $11,150; highway equipment, $7,850; road machinery, $5,500; street lighting, $6,628; Welfare Department, $23,000; aid to dependent children, $9,500; old age, $27,000; soldiers' benefits, $3,500; unemployment, $10,000; schools, $111,863; public library, $4,880; reserve, $4,000.

Canton

A new vocational industrial school will be built on land east of the Canton High School, according to action taken by this community's town meeting. A $34,000 Federal grant will also make possible the building of a day and evening pre-vocational school for national defense purposes.

The tax rate would be increased about $2 by appropriations, which included these:

Schools, $95,500; Fire Department, $15,500; street lights, $14,000; water extension, $22,000; interest, $1,000; library, $5,400; Welfare Department, $44,000; old age assistance, $23,000; highways and bridges, $29,000; health, $7,000; police, $20,300; a new ambulance, $3,000; new roads, $18,000, including an appropriation to relocate and resurface Neponset Street from the Viaduct to Washington Street, under Chapter 90; tax collector, $4,400; town debt, $46,500; WPA, $12,000.

Hingham

In the largest town meeting on record, Hingham voters adopted a set of zoning bylaws — a course of action twice proposed and twice rejected previously within the last 20 years.

After approving appropriations totalling $534,194 and acting on only seven of the 48 articles on the warrant, the meeting adjourned until next Saturday night.

Appropriations voted were: School, $167,581; highways, $52,000; Fire Department, $36,750; health, $18,000; street lights, $11,250; water supply, $13,910; police, $25,900; library, $2,700; tax collector, $3,400; Welfare Department, $72,000; town debt, $16,000.

Special appropriations of more than $1,000: Legal services, $1,500; electric merchandise, $7,500; pensions, $11,000; Selectmen, $5,603; town accounting, $6,500; assessor, $6,800; Building Commissioner, $1,050; tree and moth, $16,000; park, $2,500; bathing beach, $1,200; insurance, $2,000; reserve fund, $8,000.

Ipswich

All town officers were re-elected except Fred Harris, who was defeated for selectman by Bernard M. Sullivan, Chairman of the Finance Committee. Others elected were:

Walter Callahan, moderator; Edward Cogswell, town clerk; Thomas Gauld, constable; Kennard Damon, auditor; Henry Shaw, clam commissioner; Bernard M. Sullivan, Selectman; John Norman, assessor; Earl Ewing and Herman Kyes, School Committee; Paul Jodoian, Board of Health; Alexander Mulholland, water commissioner; Charles Caverly, park commissioner; Nelson Pascoe (3 years), Walter Callahan (1 year), overseers of poor; Arnold Richards, cemetery committee; Charles Henley, trustee of town property.

Marshfield

By a slim margin, Robert S. Boles appeared to have been re-elected selectman, assessor, member of the board of public welfare, and road commissioner over Martin Baker; but results were so close in all contests that recounts appeared certain.

The town rejected, 540 to 251, a proposal to establish a town planning board. A total of 953 out of 1,603 qualified voters took part in the town election. Others elected were: Ernest A. Thomas, moderator, and Harold C. Keene, water commissioner.

Needham

With the largest vote on record for a town election, Needham voters chose David Murdoch, Rodney S. Adams and Cyril M. Angell to fill three places on the Board of Selectmen. Five candidates were defeated. Mrs. Isabel W. Rollins and Enos G. Nickerson won two School Committee posts.

Those elected:

Samuel H. Wragg, moderator; E. Bertha Behnke, town clerk; Arnold MacIntosh, treasurer; Henry Godfrey, tax collector; David Murdoch, Rodney S. Adams, Cyril M. Angell, selectmen; A. Sterling Holt, assessor; Mrs. Isabel W. Rollins, Enos G. Nickerson, school committee; David E. Mann, board of health; Paul U. Nickerson, planning board; Russell T. Williams, welfare; Waldo H. Rice, Laura G. Willgoose, library committee.

Randolph

With some matters postponed until 7:30 tomorrow night, Randolph voters acted last night to cut welfare costs $5,000 and approve 15 articles providing $405,864 for town activities, as follows:

School, $125,411; highway department, $28,725; fire department, $11,403; health, $8,675; street lights, $10,786; hydrant service, $13,495; water department, $12,875; police, $13,495; interest, $7,000; library, $560; tax collector, $4,850; public welfare, $96,200; town debt, $26,000.

Special appropriations of more than $1,000: Selectmen, $2,500; accountant, $1,600; treasurer, $3,323; assessors, $2,650; law department, $1,300; town clerk, $1,205; registration, $1,000; Town Hall expense, $1,060; tree warden, $1,250; unpaid bills, $12,042; WPA, $24,113.

Reading

By vote of 289 to 1, a long-recommended drainage project on swampy land at Lake Quannapowitt was passed, entailing a bond issue of $45,000 and an allowance of $8,000 from the WPA account which will be augmented by Federal grant. Other appropriations in the warrant are:

Schools, $242,440; health, $8,075; street lights, $14,000; interest, $4,605; Library, $9,025; town debt, $43,000; Middlesex County Tuberculosis Hospital, $7,342; general government, $26,950; protection of persons and property, $92,933; charities and aid, $114,200; soldiers' benefits, $11,600; WPA materials, $25,000; cemeteries, $10,100; transportation of school children, $9,590; Public Works, $151,410; insurance, $11,487; special labor, $7,000; retirement system, $15,816; new equipment, $11,000; reserve fund, $4,000.

Rockport

With more women than men registered as voters for the first time on record, the town of Rockport chose Mrs. Jennie M. Savage, former selectman, to replace Vincent J. Charte, who sought re-election. John A. Dennis was a third contestant.

This was the only change in the officers of local governmenti. J. Harry Mills defeated Arthur F. Maxner and was re-elected as treasurer and collector. Other officers chosen were: Alvin F. Brown, Jr., town clerk; William G. Reed and Norman T. Swanson, Selectmen; Lindley I. Dean, School Committee; Ivan K. Grover, water commissioner; Benjamin F. Burns, road surveyor; Frank A. Babcock, tree warden; Benton C. Story, Library committeeman.

Sharon

A $3 reduction in the tax rate appeared a certainty today following the town meeting in which voters approved appropriations of $178,200 as compared with $188,000 last year, and voted to use $10,000 of free cash to reduce the rate. The rate last year was $32.60. Appropriations included:

Schools, $74,757; Fire Department, $8,000; street lights, $8,000; water extension $23,060; interest, $2,500; library, $2,200; poor department, $18,250; old age assistance, $13,600; highways and bridges, $19,500; health, $4,815; police, $8,510; roads, $3,500 on highway project No. 60; tax collector, $1,500; town debt, $18,700.

Scituate

Three veteran officeholders were defeated. They are Selectman Philip S. Bailey, School Committeeman Peter V. Sharp, and Park Commissioner George V. Yenetchi. They were replaced respectively by Ex-Water Commissioner William James, Thomas W. Macy, and Charles E. Mitchell.

Highway Surveyor Charles M. Wagner was retained over Matthew L. Brown. The term of office for this post was lengthened to three years at last year's meeting, and this was the first contest under the new rule.

Elected were:

Moderator, Dennis H. Shea; Selectman for three years, William James; assessor for three years, W. Irving Lincoln, re-elected; public welfare, three years, Wilmot Brown; highway surveyor, three years; Charles M. Wagner, re-elected constables, Ralph Conte, Ernest Damon and William Jensen; water commissioner, three years, Russell J. Wilder; park commissioner, three years, Charles E. Mitchell; Board of Health, three years, Dr. William B. Grovestein, re-elected; School Committee, three years, Thomas W. Macy. Planning Board, three years, Mark W. Murrill. Planning Board, to fill one-year vacancy, George A. Grauer.

Stoneham

Faced with prospect of a record-high tax rate, Stoneham voters rejected a finance committee proposal to buy land to cost $5,000 for the Public Works Department. They approved a recommendation, however, to boost the salaries of the Superintendent of Schools and the high school principal by $200 each, bringing them to $4,200 and $3,900, respectively. Several clerks received small raises.

For the first time in many years, the town meeting failed to finish its business in a single evening, and proceedings will be continued at 7:30 p. m. next Monday. Only 21 of the 74 articles in the warrant were reached. Appropriations included:

General government, $30,870; protection of persons and property, $69,082; health and sanitation, $24,497.50; highways, $70,568.50; charities and soldiers' benefits, $102,557.58; schools and libraries, $174,271.50; recreation and miscellaneous, $27,715.41; enterprises and cemeteries, $23,934.

Wakefield

A $2.40 reduction in the tax rate, bringing it to $32, appeared assured today following action of the town meeting in keeping appropriations down to $913,190.24, only $400 above the Finance Committee's recommendations. No salary increases will be granted to the 38 school teachers, it was provided. The building inspector was granted an $800 pay increase to $1,800; the town clerk, who asked $750 for clerk hire, was granted only $250. Only five of the warrant's 42 articles were reached.

Wellesley

Last year's tax rate of $21.90 will not be materially changed this year, it appeared following action of Wellesley voters in approving a budget within $1,000 of last year's appropriations.

A proposal for a new road across Hunnewell Park to the high school athletic field was defeated when it was explained such a highway would violate the terms of the Hunnewell will under which the property was left to the town in 1902 for a playground. The meeting appropriated $2,500 for a skating area on the park property.

Appropriations included:

School, $347,828; highways and bridges, $119,536; Fire Department, $61,958; health, $18,375; street lights, $19,300; hydrant service, $7,280; water department, $60,000; police, $55,705; interest, $15,165; new roads, $11,250; library, $16,565; tax collector, $9,833; poor department, $57,489.

Special appropriations of more than $1,000: Sewer department, $45,000; general government, $103,507; soldiers' aid, $19,854; parks, $14,206.

Westwood

In the closing minutes of a late town meeting, Westwood's moderator, Waldo Hodgdon, had to have the doors locked in order to preserve a quorum last night. Failure to act upon all the articles in the warrant would have meant another special town meeting.

Faced with the problems of rapid growth, the townspeople approved a substitute measure for street acceptances and handed the new street problm over to the Planning Board for a report at the next town meeting. The town continued the study of the grade school problem in the Westwood section and appropriated $200 for a special committee.

Purchase of the private water company within the town limits, a section of the Dedham Water Company, was turned down again. Purchase of two all-purpose trucks was approved. Despite the slightly increased cost of town government it was estimated that there would be only a slight increase in the tax rate.

Urging Present-Day Need of Church

By a Staff Photographer

B. U. Conference

(Top) Group of religious leaders listen to speakers at Associated Church Press Conference.

(Lower) Clifford P. Morehouse, editor of The Living Church, extols need for the church in present-day upheavals.

College Shift At Westfield Draws Attack

Closing of the Westfield State Teachers College as a teacher-training institution and its reorganization as a vocational training school was vigorously opposed today by more than 100 governmental, labor and business leaders and citizens of Western Massachusetts.

The proposal, before the Legislative Committee on Education, had been recommended by a special commission established in 1939 to investigate the advisability of closing some of the nine State teacher colleges in the Commonwealth. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall also had proposed closing four of the colleges.

Benjamin C. Hull, Vice-President of the Westfield Central Labor Union, recorded the opposition of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. He said it would cost thousands of dollars to change the present institution to hold heavy machinery necessary for vocational courses.

Mayor Alice D. Burke of Westfield, a graduate of the college, said the institution provides secondary education to some people of limited means who cannot afford to leave home to attend private colleges.

Former Mayor Raymond H. Towing of Westfield said he failed to find any economies in the recommendation.

Other persons who opposed the plan to close the colleges included Glenn B. Coles, representing the Westfield and Holyoke Chambers of Commerce; Edward Scannell, President of the Westfield College; Howard F. Burke, President of the Westfield Teachers' Association, and others.

New Haven Road Creditors Warned

NEW HAVEN, March 11 (AP) — Federal District Judge Carroll C. Hincks today set April 7 as the final day on which creditors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and its subsidiaries may signify approval or disapproval of the reorganization plan recently certified to the Court by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The New Haven system has been in receivership for five years. The contemplated reorganization plan will wipe out all rights of present common and preferred stockholders. It will give to general creditors of the system, whose claims are unsecured, new common stock in lieu of cash.

Persons familiar with the situation forecast that, even if the proposed plan is approved, necessary formalities will delay emergence of the line as a solvent corporation by at least another year.

More Men Urged For State Police

Addition of 200 men to the Massachusetts State Police force or installation of a complete State-wide, two-way radio was urged today by Eugene M. McSweeney, State Commissioner of Public Safety, to aid the force in increased duties regarding counter-espionage and counter-sabotage operations.

The Commissioner appeared befor the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means, holding its second daily hearing on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's $184,000,000 biennial State budget.

The Public Safety Commissioner pointed out that of the 285 uniformed officers now on the force, 150 are in Class 1-A in the selective service boards' lists, and are liable to the draft at any time.

Brandon Chosen Chairman

Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney for Massachusetts, was today elected chairman for the First Circuit at the United States Attorneys conference in New York. The First Circuit Committee is composed of United States Attorneys from Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Puerto Rico.

Revival Urged Of Prestige Of The Churches

Religious leaders from all over the United States joined hands with educators today in a conference at Boston University's new Hayden Memorial building in calling for the re-establishment of the church as a powerful spiritual factor in world reconstruction that is sure to follow the present great upheavals in Europe.

Firing the preliminary gun in a program of activities designed to mark Boston University's annual observance of Founder's Day, the religious representatives of the Associated Church Press, drawn to this city by special invitation of the University, described the chaos of the times as "the new opportunity for rebuilding the prestige of the church."

The religious leaders were chiefly interested in technical discussions concerning the needs for reaching their public through the printed word, in periodicals and other organs of the church. But the prevailing political and social upheavals throughout the world were too serious to be ignored as a direct challenge to what the church has to offer.

Founders' Day

While educators of Boston University sat on the sidelines awaiting the official start of Founder's Day observances tomorrow, they listened intently to a discourse today by Clifford P. Morehouse, editor of The Living Church, and Bernard J. Mulder, editor of Intelligence Leader, upon the problems of the religious periodical, one of the chief means the church has of reaching the man in the street.

Said Mr. Mulder: "It is distinctly the task of the church to remove the social errors of the times that have resulted in the world conflict of the moment. War can only call our attention to these errors, it cannot remove them. Material ills must be removed by spiritual power."

"People are unmindful," he said, "of the forcefulness of spiritual values. It is time that the church presented its purpose in a vigorous, stimulating and acceptable manner, acceptable to the man on the street as well as in the church pulpit."

Mr. Mulder reiterated the forceful remarks upon the present "opportunities of the church" made by Charles Leinbach, old-time member of the Associated Church Press and former 10-time president of the organization, at the opening gathering of the Association last night at the Wayside Inn in Sudbury. The meeting was fired by the vital issue: "Now is the time for the church to assert itself."

Six Events

Ready to throw themselves wholeheartedly into a two-day celebration of Founder's Day, Boston University officials were looking over their manuscripts and penning preliminary observations today of a program marked by six outstanding events. John Cowles, President of the Minneapolis Star-Journal, will climax the speaking Thursday night with some outspoken remarks upon the freedom of the press, which is the theme of the observances.

The final-night's banquet will be presided over by former Gov. Frank G. Allen. Chief Justice Fred T. Field will represent the Commonwealth and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will speak for the city of Boston.

Highlight of the two-day celebration will be the awarding of honorary degrees Thursday morning to eight leading editors representing various journalistic fields. Traditional Convocation honoring founders of the University will be held at 10 o'clock Thursday morning in Trinity Church, Copley Square. President Marsh will deliver the address, "Freedom of Discussion, Indispensable to Democracy," and award the honorary degrees. Names of recipients are not divulged until they are announced at the service.

Craft Reunites Norwegian Couple

Capt. Ernst Ulnas of Oslo, Norway, commanding the Norwegian freighter Blink, no longer spends solitary hours at sea wondering about the safety of his wife in conquered Norway. Mrs. Ulnas has joined him aboard the Blink, where they will make their home until the war emergency is over.

The boat is tied up today at Hoosac Docks, Charlestown, from Chile, with a cargo of 4,150 tons of nitrate.

Mrs. Ulnas left her home in Norway three months ago and traveled under great difficulties through Sweden, Russia and Siberia to Japan, finally taking passage to San Francisco. From there she sailed to Pocopilla, Chile, where she joined her husband.

The Blink has been chartered for three months to carry sugar from Cuba to Canada.

Tobin Explains Traffic Artery

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today called Legislators from western Massachusetts together to explain the provisions of the $19,400,000 Central Artery highway bill to develop through routes in Boston.

This was the latest of a long series of meetings with influential groups, in which the Mayor has sought to show his hearers the proposed expenditures in Boston would be for the purpose of linking arteries in the State highway network that now come to the Hub's city limits and then stop.

It was considered one of the most important, inasmuch as up-State Legislators hold decisive power in the Legislature, which is asked to supply funds for the program.

The group met at luncheon at the Parker House.

Tulip Time in Boston

Exhibition of Spring Flowers

Miss Shirley Madon smiles because spring will be here in a week and flowers will be in bloom. Not in Boston gardens, perhaps, but in Mechanics Hall the grass will be green, and there will be blossoms and buds and growing things. For the annual Spring Flower Show will open on March 17, and from then until March 23 spring will really be in evidence.

Gardens for All Is Theme Of New England Flower Show

Gardens for everyone is the theme of the seventieth annual New England Spring Flower Show which opens at Mechanics Building March 17, and remains open until Saturday night, March 22.

More than a year of prefatory work already has been spent to make the Show complete. Activity is in high gear now as carpenters, masons, electricians, plumbers, and painters start to build the framework of the Show from the blueprints and rubber-sponge models.

By March 15, all preliminary construction of pools, fountains, waterfalls, brooks, stone walls, flagstone paths, houses, pergolas, and even mountain peaks and rock ledges, must be complete so gardeners can move into the halls and start planting their material. By fast freight, by airplane, and special messenger, millions of dollars' worth of the choicest flowers in America are headed toward Boston. Some are coming from Florida. Some head east from California, and material already has arrived from Australia.

Planted in Peat Moss

The gardeners, spreading powdered peat moss about in place of soil, will plant trees, shrubs, perennials, and annuals in the 173 gardens they are to build. This is done because the flower material really grows in this peat moss so that the plants improve each day as the show goes on.

The feature this year is the expanse of Grand Hall. Half of the floor space is given over to a complete rose garden, said to be the largest ever planted indoors. Hundreds of rose bushes, trees, and climbers will be in full glory; the kind of roses every gardener hopes to grow some day. In this garden is a well, an authentic reproduction by Thomas Murray of Marblehead of one in Canterbury, England.

Beyond the well is a group of gardens by various exhibitors, including Edwin S. Webster, President of the Society, and Harlan P. Kelsey, Inc., of East Boxford, Mass.

Rising from the floor and reaching back up over the stage to the depths beyond, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society is constructing an Australian mountain glen. From remote peaks, mysterious in the haze of the antipodean Never-Never Land, twin streams rush down to be united in a crashing waterfall. From the pool beneath, a brook forms to wind away through the glen, dark with tree ferns, palms, and eucalyptus but brightened with more than a hundred golden-flowered trees—the acacias. Egbert Hans designed this spectacle.

Other Halls Filled

In addition, four other halls of the building are filled with gardens and displays—from a mass of flower arrangements by the Garden Clubs to a wild woodland by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation. Spring gardens, bright with tulips and daffodils will vie with lily and rhododendron gardens. House plants of all kinds from famous estates and nurseries will have their places.

But, in addition to all this beauty, scores of gardens have been set up to show amateur gardeners how they can make their gardens better. These range from ambitious designs down to the little budget garden which demonstrates what can be done with an annual expenditure of but $2 a year.

Vermont Farms Still Popular With Out-of-State Buyers

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 11— Demand for Vermont real estate by out-of-State buyers continued heavy during 1940, according to a survey made by the State Department of Publicity, more sales being reported than any year since accurate recordings were started in 1931. Approximately $780,000 was paid during the year by purchasers from other States for 244 properties, while $318,300 was expended additionally for labor, repairs and alterations.

Although most of these sales to out-of-State purchasers indicated the properties were intended largely for summer homes and recreational purposes, the Department notes that most of them were purchased by persons in the professional brackets who planned to take year-around residence in Vermont when they retired.

The survey also noted a definite trend of purchases northward as the available properties in southern Vermont and nearer the heavily populated areas of New England and New York, have become scarce.

A compilation of brokerage sales and transactions from 1932 to 1940, inclusive, shows that during this period outsiders have spent $5,486,900 for Vermont properties and in addition have expended $1,851,400 in improvements or alterations.

There has been a progressive increase in both the number of sales and the amount of transactions since 1932. In that year, 90 sales were reported for a total of $278,875, with $47,400 being expended on improvements. An increase was shown for each year until 1938 when sales and repairs of properties decreased to $688,510 from the new high mark of $1,231,005 set in 1937.

Highway Program

The long-awaited 10-year plan for Vermont highways has been handed to the General Assembly, but its reception was far from cordial, as estimated costs totalled $59,966,377, with only $40,328,000 of estimated revenue in sight to pay the bills.

The 10-year construction program contemplates distribution of State funds as follows: $22,102,000 for the State highway system, of which $13,541,000 would be spent on the Federal-aid portions of the system; $10,075,000 for the State-aid highway system; $7,160,000 for the town highway system and $991,000 for railroad crossings on all systems.

The program will be governed, however, by the $40,328,000 State revenue estimated for construction between 1941 and 1950 "in order to maintain a strictly pay-as-you-go policy."

The highway planning report is the result of several years of study and supplements a report published in 1938 giving the results of a traffic survey. On the basis of traffic studies it is estimated that in 1945 traffic on all highways in Vermont will be 31 per cent greater than in 1937 and 1950 will be 45 per cent greater than in 1937.

Existing deficiencies on Vermont highways, particularly in regard to sight-distance, curves, grades, surface widths, and surface types, are analyzed in the survey and the 10-year construction program is based upon the relative urgency with which these deficiencies should be remedied.

Blue Cross Seeks Recovery of Taxes

The Associated Hospital Service Corporation of Massachusetts, better known as the Blue Cross, today began its suit in the Federal District Court of Boston to recover $220.68 in Social Security taxes, claiming it is a charitable, non-profit-making organization.

The court's decision of the suit, regarded as a test case, will effect 265,000 Blue Cross subscribers in Massachusetts. There are similar organizations in 24 States with 6,500,000 subscribers throughout the country. The Associated Hospital Service Corporation has 95 employees in Massachusetts for whom they paid $220.68 in Social Security taxes.

Power Sought For Enforcing Sit-Down Law

Definite power to enforce the Massachusetts law against the sit-down strike was asked today by the State Labor Relations Commission at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries.

Through an inadvertant neglect in the writing of the law in 1937, the Commission declared, in a statement prepared for the Legislators, that the statute failed to give it specific authority over sit-down strikes. Hence amendment was designed to make it certain that the commission has the power to prevent violation of the sit-down prohibition.

The State Labor Relations Act provides that:

"It shall be unfair labor practice for any person or labor organization to seize or occupy unlawfully private property as a means of forcing settlement of a labor dispute."

Filed Charge

Lawrence E. Crowley, Counsel for the Commission, told the legislators that one employer had filed a charge of unfair labor practice involving the sit-down strike and that the Commission had had to reply that it did not feel it possessed the authority to enforce this part of the act.

Specifically including the sit-down, the amendment of the Commission empowers it to "prevent any person from engaging in any unfair labor practice."

The only objection voiced at the hearing was evoked by a feeling that the Commission asked for too exclusive jurisdiction, since its amendment apparently shut out the court.

George L. Barnes, Counsel for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, declared that to place the sit-down exclusively under the jurisdiction of the State Labor Relations Commission was clearly objectionable because this would oust the courts. Mr. Crowley agreed with him.

Recording Urged

The Commission also recommended that the law be reworded to make it certain that no enterprises which were obviously intended to be included should escape from its scope by ambiguity. Two large mutual insurance companies, many quasi-charitable and non-profit corporations, and co-operative organizations now claim exemption, the Commission reported.

The Commission further asked that it be given authority to protect an employee who makes an unsworn statement to an investigator as well as one who testifies under oath at a formal hearing before the Commission.

A strong array of support for a bill to promote a uniform apprentice training system in Massachusets then came before the Committee.

Introduced by T. R. Tomlinson, Secretary of the present State committee on apprentice training, leaders of industry and labor spoke for the bill. Its advocates included J. Arthur Moriarty, Chairman of the existing apprentice training commission; N. M. DuChemin, General Manager of the General Electric Company plant at West Lynn, a commission member; James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries; and Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer and Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

State Legislative Hearings Listed

Massachusetts legislative committee hearings on major issues scheduled for tomorrow include the following:

Public Welfare (Room 448, 10:30 a. m.): Measures to require the State to reimburse municipalities for their entire cost of aid and relief.

Cities (Room 427, 10:30 a. m.): Proposal to allow the Boston City Council to override a Mayoral veto by a two-thirds vote.

Civil Service (Room 480, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to revise civil service laws in regard to seniority rights, emergency appointments and other issues.

Constitutional Law (Room 431, 10:30 a. m.): Measures to memorialize Congress to enact the Townsend Plan, reduce the old age assistance eligibility age to 60 years and increase benefits, set WPA minimum pay at $20 a week, restrict to the Federal Government power to levy income taxes and provide for election of the defeated Presidential nominee as United States Senator-at-Large.

Metropolitan Affairs (Room 370, 10:30 a. m.): Proposed special commission investigation of the feasibility of utilizing the Quabbin Reservoir to develop electricity for the Metropolitan Water District communities, building of a parkway on the Boston side of the Charles River from Longfellow Bridge to Cottage Farm Bridge.

State Administration (Room 423, 10:30 a. m.): Bill to establish a motion picture and vaudeville commission.

Transportation (Room 460, 10:30 a. m.): Extension of the Boston Elevated rapid transit system to East Boston, Chelsea, Winthrop and Revere.

Ethel Waters in 'Cabin in the Sky'—Walter Piston's 'Sinfonietta'

Negro Musical Fantasy Presented at Colonial

By L. A. Sloper

"Cabin in the Sky" is an odd combination of negro folk fable and boogy-woogy. It is a "Green Pastures" uneasily mated with a "Blackbirds."

This tale of how a simple woman's great faith saves her weak-charactered husband from Lucifer and carries him with her to the Pearly Gates is interspersed with episodes of dancing that comes from Africa via Harlem.

Its moral message is diluted by a too vivid manifestation of the evils to be defeated. It lacks the integration of Marc Connelly's great drama, but has much of its humor. Its naïveté is touched perhaps by too much sophistication.

It is the story of Petunia Jackson, whose faith wins her husband another chance at living after he has passed on as a result of wounds sustained in a gambling fight; of Little Joe's struggle to justify her devotion; of his apparent failure through the wiles of Lucifer Jr. and Georgia Brown, and of his final salvation by the maneuvers as well as the faith of Petunia.

For Petunia is not above using the weapons of evil to defeat it. She dupes a gambler at his own game of dice, and she puts on the qualities of Georgia Brown the home-breaker in order to win her husband back from her.

* * *

The best of the show is its humor and that part of the dancing which is not marred by sensuality. The Petunia of Ethel Waters is as appealing as her Mamba, in spite of the fact that last night the actress seemed to be suffering from a vocal handicap. This affected her singing, but not her conveyance of the strong and simple character of Petunia.

The solo singers generally were handicapped by the lack of lyricism in Mr. Duke's songs. The best of these, such as "Taking a Chance on Love," "My Old Virginia Home on the Nile," and "It's Not So Good to Be Bad," make their effects more by their rhythm than by their tunefulness. This same rhythm of course serves to sustain the dance numbers.

The choruses are much better made, and they were expertly sung by the J. Rosamond Johnson Singers.

* * *

The Katherine Dunham Dancers were equally expert in the jitterbugging numbers. Miss Dunham herself, who played Georgia Brown, was making her first appearance in Boston. She did less actual dancing than her company. What she did showed skill enough to make us want to see her in dances of her own composition. Her acting was an intellectual rather than an emotional exercise.

Todd Duncan and Rex Ingram were entertaining as, respectively, The Lawd's General and Lucifer Jr. Their combat over Little Joe was full of amusing incidents. Dooley Wilson bore out heartwarmingly Petunia's description of Little Joe—"He ain't wicked, Lawd; he's jest weak."

Boris Aronson's settings are imaginatively conceived. Particularly effective was the dark skyscape, with a single tree trunk tipped by claw-like branches, that served as background for Miss Waters' blues song. Miss Waters, by the way, has enlarged her own stage equipment with a dance, done with Archie Savage.

There was a large audience at the Colonial last night, which expressed its pleasure in the performance by applause which several times exacted encores.

'Cabin in the Sky'

Colonial Theater — Albert Lewis in association with Vinton Freedley presents Ethel Waters in "Cabin in the Sky," a musical play, book by Lynn Root, lyrics by John Latouche, music by Vernon Duke, production staged by George Balanchine, settings and costumes designed by Boris Aronson. For two weeks beginning March 10, 1941. The cast:

Georgia Brown ... Katherine Dunham
Dr. Jones ... Lewis Sharp
Brother Green ... J. Rosamond Johnson
Lilly ... Georgia Burke
Petunia Jackson ... Ethel Waters
Lucifer, Jr. ... Rex Ingram
Imps ... Archie Savage, Jieno Moxwer
Rajah Chardieno Alexander McDonald
"Little Joe" Jackson ... Dooley Wilson
The Lawd's General ... Todd Duncan
Fleetfoot ... Milton Williams
John Henry ... J. Louis Johnson
Dude ... Al Moore
First Henchman ... Earl Sydnor
Second Henchman ... Earl Edwards
Third Henchman ... Maurice Ellis
Devil's Messenger ... Al Stokes
Messenger Boy ... Wilson Bradley
Domino Johnson ... Dick Campbell

The Gordon String Quartet
To be heard tonight in a concert at Jordan Hall.

New Composition Played By the Zighéra Orchestra

By Winthrop P. Tryon

They may go back to the "Sinfonietta" of Walter Piston, which was brought out by the Zighéra Orchestra, Bernard Zighéra, conductor, at Jordan Hall last night, to find out what people were thinking of in the year 1941. For the music carries the notion of a distant call sounded and of a busy response given, such as have transpired in America in recent weeks. That may be said, not too fantastically, perhaps, of the second and third divisions of the work—the Adagio and the Allegro Vivo. The first movement, Allegro Grazioso, may have been written, or begun, some time ago. At any rate, it scarcely seems to bear such expressive characteristics as the middle and the last; and it sounds, too, more like a warming-up exercise for the composer in the small orchestra form than like a plain-spoken start on a message.

It is as evident in this study for a light ensemble as it was in the Violin Concerto lately produced by the Boston Symphony that the composer speaks with a strong purpose and that he does not write merely to prove his right to rating as a professor of counterpoint. As to his instrumental habit, Mr. Piston makes little pretense of going after strange effects. He is rather inside of classic rule with his tone combinations. Yet in one particular he throws tradition out. He will not be bothered with drums. Most orchestral works, whether scored on a big or a little plan, are under restraint because of the confined range of the tympani. They are limited in harmonic scope by necessity of keeping within a two-note framework. For no matter how much the frame is altered and reset, it is always there, and it is continually impressing itself on the structure. The situation may be explained on the ground that Mr. Piston dislikes commonplace melody. Freed of the tympani, he is not forced into routine phrases; nor, still in keeping with his disposition, is he tempted into any long, reiterative coda. His remarks completed, he stops. No peroration, no "hammering home" of his idea.

The performance of the "Sinfonietta" came at the end of the program, giving the audience a chance to applaud the composer and to call him to the platform as final excitement. The evening was of such brilliance that records might have to be searched far back for its equal; a serious and at the same time an entertaining event. For overflowing measure, a pianist of precisely the type for a chamber orchestra meeting was Emma Boynet, who assisted in a presentation of Fauré's "Ballade," a masterpiece of elegance that could come out of no country but France; and who also helped revive the amusing and charming effort of Weber which bears the title of "Concertstück." The piece, with all respect to its period, may be described as romantic jumble; worth recalling, however, to modern listeners if executed with high technical command, with tone reminding us of the early days of the pianoforte, and with style that is the last word of the studios. Style, indeed, may be the chief matter; and Mr. Zighéra's soloist (is she not of Isidor Philipp's class?) has style to date and to spare.

On the program further was Samuel Barber's "Adagio" for Strings—a sort of American echo of Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht"—and Haydn's "London" Symphony in D major, of the Minuet with pauses that would be rude but that they are so polite.

Wide World

Richard Bonelli

To sing in "Pagliacci," Saturday evening, March 29, and "Love of Three Kings," Thursday evening, April 3, during the Metropolitan Opera Association's engagement at the Metropolitan Theater.

Molly Luce Retrospective

By Dorothy Adlow

It has become fairly common practice in recent years for galleries to offer retrospective exhibitions of their more popular exhibitors. Thus is it made possible to take stock and to evaluate a career.

The Grace Horne Galleries are now showing Molly Luce's pictures painted over a period of 15 years. Miss Luce has in that time achieved a position of prominence among women artists of the United States. She has maintained a personal and independent style.

Miss Luce's pictures have dealt with her environment. She has painted the background familiar to her in town or country, the people, the houses, the shops and railroads, boats, terrain, trees. She is responsive to facts, observant and appreciative of their significance. They become symbolical as they accumulate. Miss Luce describes them with directness and with the seeming innocence of the genre painters of a century ago who painted daily life in America.

But there is another quality, a provinciality which, assumed or natural, endows her pictures with zest. The primitive touch has come into its own in recent years. The very "failings" or limitations of peasant art, of untutored and unsophisticated performance have become delectable. Now provincial art has a universal character; it shows little variation, and it expresses a response in people which is deep and human. Provincial pictures of the Canadian French do not differ greatly from the unschooled efforts of Russian peasants or Portuguese. Miss Luce's pictures in some respects belong to that common denominator.

There is an additional feature, however—that of criticism and satire. Her "Symbols of Criticism" is a world unknown to the provincial. Sometimes her people show the sardonic mood of Reginald Marsh. There is occasionally a touch of the American realist school. However, the miniature scale, the departure from certain textbook rules of logic in painting, the dedication to small details at the expense often of broad effect are the prominent characteristics which distinguish Miss Luce's style. Over 15 years she has loosened up in drawing, attempted more intricate composition, but on the whole she has not departed from her role as faithful and witty describer of the world she knows. It is a graphic, or literary, style of painting. And that is in keeping with the American tradition.

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Elias M. Grossman

At the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, etchings by Elias M. Grossman are to be on exhibition through March 21.

More than three dozen prints show a concentrated effort in an exacting medium. Mr. Grossman does not pursue the easier path. He draws on the plate with care and precision. He depicts views of historic Europe; he portrays Palestinian and Egyptian scenery. There are landscapes and townscapes of England, the Netherlands and France.

But Mr. Grossman is also a portraitist in the same medium. His portraits are impressive both for their interesting models and for sympathetic characterization. He evokes qualities in the medium which are expressive of personal refinements. He strives to qualify the personality of the sitter; he imparts to landscapes an atmosphere of romantic recollection. He is an etcher with imagination and feeling.

Harold Bauer
Pianist with the Gordon Quartet in their concert tonight.

Aiden Lassell Ripley

At the guild of Boston Artists there are on view the water colors of Upland Game Birds and Native Wild Animals painted by Aiden Lassell Ripley. Among pictures are depictions of the woodcock, grouse, and duck. The birds are seen either in flight or poised on trees. Mr. Ripley is familiar with the forms and attitudes, and paints with assurance.

Wide World

Licia Albanese
To sing the title role in Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" in the Metropolitan Opera production at the Metropolitan Theater Saturday afternoon, March 29.

News of the Screen

More than half of the 24 major interiors to be constructed for Columbia's "Senate Page Boys" will duplicate historic settings within the Capitol. The Senate chamber and press gallery, the Senate corridor, lunchroom, coffee shop, washroom, and gymnasium, senators' offices, and Statuary Hall are among the interiors to be simulated for the cameras. Herbert Marshall, Virginia Bruce and Gene Reynolds will head the cast of 58 speaking roles. Alfred E. Green is directing.

* * *

Ernst Lubitsch has signed a long-term contract as a producer-director at Twentieth Century-Fox. He is at present under contract to United Artists and will make one more picture for that company before joining the Fox production staff next summer.

* * *

Ray MacDonald, who appeared several seasons ago in the Broadway production of "Babes in Arms," has signed a contract with M-G-M. Young Mr. MacDonald's first Hollywood assignment will be "Babes on Broadway," with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland, scheduled for early production. He will also appear in an "Andy Hardy" picture. Mr. MacDonald is a native of Boston, has been dancing since he was fifteen, and is the brother of Gracie MacDonald, who has been in several Broadway musicals and who recently made a picture.

* * *

Warners announce a daylight midnight matinee of "The Sea Wolf," at Kotzebue, Alaska, on June 21. This will be the longest day of the year, when Kotzebue has 21½ hours of daylight, according to Frank Severoll, manager of the town's Gem Theater. Edward G. Robinson, Ida Lupino, and John Garfield are starred in the remake of the Jack London novel which Michael Curtiz directed. The film is due at the Strand Theater, in New York, at the end of March.

* * *

Lynn Bari has been assigned an important role in "Sun Valley," which stars Sonja Henie and Glenn Miller's Orchestra.

News of the Stage

New York

Phyllis Brooks, currently of the "Panama Hattie" cast, will have the principal role in "The Night Before Christmas," by Laura and S. J. Perelman, which Courtney Burr intends bringing to New York on April 10 after spending the previous week in Boston. Boris Aronson will design the setting.

* * *

Diane Davis, 18-year-old singer and dancer, arrived from Hollywood Monday to join the company of "Meet the People," at the Mansfield Theater. Canadian born, Miss Davis has been singing and dancing since she was a small child. In 1936, she toured England, Scotland, Wales, and Norway as soloist with a Canadian championship choir.

* * *

Early response to the $1-top scale for Elmer Rice's "Flight to the West," at the Royale Theater, has decided the management to place tickets on sale for the next four weeks.

* * *

The tour of Helen Hayes and Maurice Evans in the Theater Guild production of "Twelfth Night" began with a flourish Monday night in Washington. The National Theater, where the company is playing, has been sold out for the entire week of the engagement.

* * *

Lester Vail, a director of radio programs, has been engaged by the Theater Guild to stage "Hope for a Harvest," by Sophie Treadwell, in which Fredric March and Florence Eldredge will play the leading roles. Now rehearsing, "Hope for a Harvest" will tour this season and will not enter New York until autumn.

* * *

The Light Opera Association began its third Gilbert and Sullivan repertory season at the Cherry Lane Theater, last evening, with "Iolanthe," which will be presented through Wednesday night. "Princess Ida," "Trial by Jury," "The Mikado," and "The Pirates of Penzance," are also on the schedule for the two weeks of revivals.

* * *

Raymond Sovey has designed the setting for "Your Loving Son," the Abby Merchant comedy which Jay Richard Kennedy, Alfred Bloomingdale, and Joseph F. Loewi will present during the week of March 24, at the Little Theater. Frankie Thomas, Jr., plays the leading role.

* * *

"Charley's Aunt" will terminate its local engagement at the Cort Theater, on April 19, to go on tour, it is announced.

Settlement of Radio Feud To Restore Favorite Music

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The opportunity to hear its favorite music—a privilege of the American radio public that has been curtailed for the past months—will be restored as the outcome of the current feud between the radiocasting industry and the dominant copyright owners of music.

Peace has not yet come between the radiocasters, represented by their principal organization, the National Association of Broadcasters, and the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, known as "Ascap," the principal American music copyright holding body. The Government, nevertheless, by means of consent decrees agreed to by "Ascap" and Broadcast Music, Inc., the latter the copyright society of the radiocasters, has jockeyed both sides into a position where a settlement can be rapidly effected.

Using a technique it has pursued in the past the Government launched a series of strategic indirect moves. Instead of suing both parties directly, as it claimed it had no right to do, the Government brought both the radio copyright group and "Ascap" in under the anti-trust laws. Thus, it sought to remedy the conditions which caused the feud rather than the feud itself.

Revision of Practices

Under the terms of the consent decree BMI and "Ascap" agreed to revise their licensing and copyright practices to bring them into conformity with the anti-trust laws. At the same time an old right—the right of the composer of music to enjoy the profit from the sale and performance of his works—was reaffirmed.

The way is paved, therefore, for a peace between the radiocasters and "Ascap" since the decree contains most of the revised formulae for licensing music to which the radiocasters objected. On the composers' side it allows them to assign their song copyrights either to "Ascap" or BMI, but not to both, or they may assign them to other copyright controlling groups. The purpose of the prevention of licensing with both "Ascap" and BMI presumably is to preserve competition and to prevent backstage mergers in the future.

It is one of the peculiar ironies of the music conflict that a complete victory by either radio or "Ascap" might have meant further curtailment of the composers' privileges. It has already been brought out that there was dissension in "Ascap" itself concerning the manner of the assignment of the copyright and the division of the performance royalties. Though the purpose of "Ascap" to protect the composer's performance rights has always been praiseworthy, nevertheless a complete "Ascap" victory would have placed composers more in its favor than ever.

Similarly, a victory by the radiocasters and their copyright society, BMI, might have placed BMI in a bargaining position to jockey the performance royalties between itself and "Ascap" into even lower brackets to the detriment of the composer. Placing both societies in a competitive position, therefore, has minimized this threat.

Radio Promotion Necessary

One of the primary facts that has been established from the feud is that "Ascap" music, and BMI music for that matter, needs the promotion of radio in order to become popular. Since Jan. 1, when the radio stopped using "Ascap"-controlled music, following its refusal to sign a five-year contract, the sales of music, especially in popular music, slumped badly. Music written by composers who had signed up with BMI began to boom in sales at the music counters.

Despite other outlets which "Ascap" claimed it would fall back upon as a medium of popularization—the screen, phonographs, dance bands and performers in hotel rooms, supper clubs and restaurants — the fact is that not a conspicuously popular "Ascap" song has emerged during the radio "blanket."

The performance rights field itself, where many of the older "Ascap" composers scored heavily, also suffered. Many of the composers no longer write, but the popularity of some of the music that they have written continues undiminished. The entire income of some of these composers is derived from performance royalties. In the words of Otto Harbach, a widely known composer and librettist, when he was in Boston recently, some of the older composers might as well have given up if they lost their performance royalties.

Happily, resolution of the feud will restore the income of most of these older writers.

Women's Symphony

The next concert by the Women's Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede, conductor, will be given in Jordan Hall on Sunday afternoon, April 27. The final concert of the season will be given in Jordan Hall on Sunday afternoon, May 25. This concert replaces the one which was to have been given this month, and tickets dated March 13 will be honored at the May concert.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Colonial—
"Cabin in the Sky," starring Ethel Waters. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Sender Blank," featuring Maurice Schwartz, presented by the Yiddish Art Theater Company. 8:30.

Music

Harvard University, Lowell House Dining Hall—
"Venus and Adonis," by John Blow, presented by the Lowell House Musical Society. Malcolm Holmes, conductor. 8:45.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Gordon String Quartet. Harold Bauer, pianist. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 2, 5, 8. "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 3:05, 6:10, 9:15.

Fenway—
"Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:05. "The Great Mr. Nobody," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Mickey Mouse," 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:55, 9:55. "Let's Make Music," Bob Crosby, Jean Rogers, Elisabeth Risdon. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Kenmore—
"Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye, 3, 6:30, 10. "Night Train." 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski, conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performance 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 8:25.

Modern—
"Flight Command," Robert Taylor, Ruth Hussey and Walter Pidgeon. 10:45 a. m., 2:25, 6:05, 9:45. "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone and Ellen Drew. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Latest Information Please," "Story of Henry Bergh," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"So Ends Our Night," Fredric March, Margaret Sullavan and Frances Dee. 11:15 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:55. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern and Lew Ayres. 1:25, 5, 8:35.

Telepix—
"March of Time," Pete Smith Comedy, "Chinese Festival," "Jan Garber's Orchestra," Disney cartoon and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"The Virgin Bride," Danielle Darrieux. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:26, 7:12, 9:50. "School for Husbands," Rex Harrison. 9:38 a. m., 12:16, 3:02, 5:48, 8:34.

Tremont—
"Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power and L. Darnell. 9:05 a. m., 12:45, 4:25, 8. "Next Time We Love," James Stewart. 11:10 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 10:05.

Uptown—
"Honeymoon for Three," George Brent, Ann Sheridan. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart, Ida Lupino. 2:55, 6:25, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45 and 7:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." 2 and 8.

Regent: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. "Before I Hang," Boris Karloff. 2, Continuous 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. "Dancing on a Dime." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Go West," with Marx Bros. "Give Us Wings." 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. "Where Did You Get That Girl?" 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Brookline Village: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 2, 5:04, 8:05. "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 3:41, 6:45, 9:49.

Cleveland Circle: "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Victory," Fredric March, Betty Field. "Behind the News." 2. Evenings 7-11.

RKO Boston—
"Meet the Chump," Hugh Herbert. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:50, 10:15. Stage shows: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

Scollay—
"Flight Command," Robert Taylor, Ruth Hussey and Walter Pidgeon. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:45. "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone and Ellen Drew. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 8:10.

Harvard: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Little Men," Kay Francis. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 12, 4, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square' "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Dreaming Out Loud," Lum & Abner. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 3:40, 9:40. "High Sierra." 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "Her First Romance," Edith Fellows. "Great Plane Robbery." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 3:25, 9:25. "High Sierra." 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:56, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Night at Earl Carroll's." 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 2:59, 7, 9:41. "World in Flames." 1:55, 8:30.

Park: "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "So You Won't Talk." 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 3:02, 8:15. "She Couldn't Say No." 1:54, 6:51, 10:09.

Hyde Park: "Behind the News," Lloyd Nolan. 3:15, 9:15. "Always a Bride," Rosemary Lane. 2:10, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart, Ida Lupino. "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 2:30, 8:15. "Blondie Plays Cupid." 4, 9:45.

MALDEN — Granada: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 12, 4, 8.

Mystic: "Father's Son," John Litel. 2:15, 7, 10:10. "High Sierra," Ida Lupino and Humphrey Bogart. 3:15, 8:25.

Maplewood: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Meet the Wildcat." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Orpheum: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 1:45, 7.

Strand: "Her First Romance," Edith Fellows. 2:15, 8:30. "Case of Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 3:45, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45 and 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeannette MacDonald. "Escape to Glory." 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Arizona," Jean Arthur. 3:15, 8:10. "Night at Earl Carroll's." 2:10, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:30, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 2 and 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Fields. "Father's Son," John Litel.

Strand: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 12:10, 4:10, 7:50.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Victory," Fredric March, Betty Field. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 2, 8:10.

Revere: "Victory," Fredric March, Betty Field. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 2, 81:10.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 2 and 8.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 2. Evenings at 6:30. Last complete show at 8.

Davis Square: "Dispatch from Reuters." "One Crowded Night." 2 and 8.

Strand: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell, 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Girls Over 21," Rochelle Hudson. 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Remedy for Riches." 2, 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camera: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Dancing on a Dime." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Meet the Wildcat," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 2:10, 7:55. "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 3:15, 9.

Princess: "The Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant and Martha Scott. 2:50, 8:35.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45, 7:45.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Mark of Zorro," "Dance, Girl, Dance." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Baker's Wife," Raimu. "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters, 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones. 2:15, 8:11. "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 3:48, 8:30, 9:44.

AMUSEMENTS

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Maple Leafs vs. Bruins and Brimsek vs. Broda In Hockey Game at Garden Tonight

First Place Is Involved As Well as Vezina Trophy

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The game in hand advantage the Bruins hold over the Toronto Maple Leafs entering their contest at the Garden tonight is no advantage to Frankie Brimsek. Naturally Brimsek is first interested in the Bruins winning first place over the Leafs, but he now has a personal interest—the Vezina trophy for goalies.

Although he holds a margin of one goal and possibly two over Turk Broda, Toronto netminder, tonight, the game-in-hand enjoyed by Boston could be detrimental. While the game-in-hand means that the Bruins have one more to play than Toronto and thereby have one more chance to pick up valuable points in the standing, the extra game means Brimsek has to play one more game than Broda.

And should Broda be eliminated from the running, Brimsek then has a sprightly rival to contend with in rookie Johnny Mowers of Detroit. If he remains in the running he may have to fight it out with Brimsek in the final two games of the season. Detroit and Boston meet Sunday afternoon in Detroit and then return here Tuesday night, the last on the regular schedule. It could be that the Vezina trophy winner will not be decided until then.

Play-off Preview

Many consider this contest tonight a sort of preview of the coming play-offs. It could be just that if Toronto plays the sort of game it will use in the play-offs. Bruins undoubtedly will continue to use their power on attack and seek victory in the usual method.

The rub to the preview idea comes from the Toronto angle however. The Leafs really wish to win this game, and they also will be striving to help their goalie, Turk Broda, in his efforts toward the Vezina trophy, but Toronto in the regular season and Toronto in the play-offs is a different proposition. Col. J. Conn Smythe reverses his field in behalf of the Leafs when championship play is involved.

Toronto Has Edge

Evidence of this is contained in the record books. Bruins have faced the Toronto club five times in play-off series and have beaten the Smythe strategy only once. They eliminated the Leafs in 1939 to win the Stanley Cup, but they themselves were eliminated by Toronto in 1938, 1936, 1935, and 1933. And many of those defeated Boston teams were supposedly stronger than the Leafs. In all, the Leafs have beaten the Bruins 10 play-off games and the Bruins have won only eight. Nothing very reassuring in this, whether Bruins win tonight or not.

Another reason that tonight might not be a clear picture of what the play-off games may look like is the fact that Syl Apps and Hank Goldup, featured stars of Toronto, are not in action. They may not be ready for the play-offs, but if they are back, they will make a decided difference in the showing of the club.

Smythe Is Here

There is no reason for the Bruins to change their style of play at the moment. After practically dominating the league over the second half of the season and meeting with success after success, it seems inadvisable to change their system at this late day. Other clubs have altered tactics against the Bruins of late, and wisely, and if Toronto fares poorly tonight, you can rest assured that Smythe and Happy Day will have the Leafs come up with something new in the play-offs.

The presence of Smythe in Boston tonight is a sign of importance. With first place involved and the Vezina Cup at stake, Smythe will key the Leafs to greater efforts. At the same time, he will study these Bruins and be formulating plans for the play-offs. He is a smart hockey strategist and not to be overlooked.

In New York the Leafs opened wide in an effort to overhaul the Rangers, leaving Broda unprotected frequently . . . What they will do tonight is problematical . . . The first goal for either side will be a signal for the other to pour it on and then the fun will begin . . . Key men in the Toronto line-up to watch besides Broda will be Gordon Drillon, Wally Stanowski, Billy Taylor and Sweeney Schriner.

* * *

Bruins are primed for the game with all hands available . . . The players are rested and at a proper pitch after tasting some scoring against Canadiens Sunday . . . Scoring against Toronto will not be so easy . . . Some 16,000 will view the game since the seats have been sold out for some time . . . After tonight the Leafs have a home-and-home series with Chicago to close the season.

Rival Goalies in Important Clash

By a Staff Photographer
Frankie Brimsek, Boston

Turk Broda, Toronto

These two goaltenders are within one goal of each other in the race for the Vezina trophy, awarded each year to the netminder who has the fewest number of goals scored against him for the season. Brimsek has had 94 scored against him (tied with Johnny Mowers, Detroit rookie) and Broda has had the red light flash 95 times. Brimsek has one more game to play than Broda, however.

Bees Look Forward to Visit Of Randolph Field Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 11—Casey Stengel's bombardiers are looking forward eagerly to clashing with Uncle Sam's Ramblers at Randolph Field this afternoon, if the weather man permits. Few of the Bees players have had the chance to inspect this largest of American aviation camps which is about 20 miles outside the city limits. They will lunch there and be taken on a tour of the reservation by competent Army guides.

There is intense rivalry between the big leaguers and the boys in olive drab. Several members of the Randolph Field nine played minor league ball and will strive with might and main to vanquish the major loopers. Both the Army and Navy believe in sport as a builder of morale.

Manager Casey Stengel and Coach George Kelly were members of the nation's armed forces in World War I and Bill Posedel was a standout boxman in the Navy before he entered the ranks of organized baseball. Long George was stationed at Kelly Field here and gob Stengel "guarded" the Gowanus Canal in Flatbush.

At a recent press conference an iconoclast started to poke fun at Stengel's activities in the last war, implying the "brave engineer" held a very "soft" post.

"I did my job all right," Casey stoutly maintained.

"How come?" inquired his tormentor.

"Well, the canal is there!" was Stengel's crushing rejoinder.

No other groups in civilian life are so closely akin to the Army, Navy and the Marine Corps as professional baseball clubs or college football squads. These sport units have the same zest for competition as the men in the service. Like soldiers and sailors, ball players can give and also take plenty of "ribbing."

One of the reasons why the Bees' morale has remained so high, despite the cold, raw weather and the soft turf at newly constructed Pitman-Sullivan park, is because most of the players possess a keen sense of humor.

When Babe Dahlgren was asked why the Yankees parted with him, the popular Californian remarked with a broad grin, "I suppose they had to sell me in order to raise the money to pay Joe Di Maggio's salary!"

Such a statement reflects the good-natured philosophy of the Bees as a whole. Stengel's stalwarts are devoid of rancor or bitterness and see the funny side of every happening at camp. They take their jobs seriously, working without stint in the daily practice sessions, but not themselves.

Ol' Case gives his veterans credit for having a serious desire to get in the best possible condition. He hasn't offered any advice to Dahlgren, Earl Averill or Wes Ferrell—because he knows that these three experienced players are competent to train themselves. He did tell Averill, however, to follow the course he pursued during his greatest batting years with the Indians. This was a wise course to follow and Averill appreciates such consideration.

Sig Broskie proves a tonic for both the pitchers and hitters. The burly backstop, who has played in nine different minor leagues, keeps up a steady flow of conversation which regales one and all. No "great I Ams" can flourish on any club while Sig is around. For the Garfield Heights, Ohio, representative is no respecter of persons. He treats great past reputations with scant consideration.

"It isn't what you used to be, it's what you are today," is Broskie's motto, and the other players on the club appear to agree with him.

Dartmouth Wins Court Title

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—Just as practically everyone expected although some hoped for the worst, Dartmouth has won the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship for the fourth successive season.

But totally unexpected in most circles was the Indians' decision to try for post-season honors in the National Collegiate A. A. tournament. They'll represent the New England area in the eastern sectional series at Madison, Wis., March 21-22 against Pittsburgh, Wisconsin and North Carolina.

Six-Year Mark

Dartmouth clinched the league title last night by invading the Columbia court to wreck a mark of six years' standing and beat the Lions, 39 to 33. It was their first victory in the Columbia gym since 1934, and it wasn't an easy one. Columbia led, 25-21, at half time, and it wasn't until eight minutes before the end that Dartmouth tied the score for the fourth time and pulled away to win.

The Indians wind up their season tomorrow against Princeton with nothing more in sight than another individual scoring championship for Capt. Gus Broberg. He scored 13 points—six in the second half—last night to boost his season's total to 153. That's far short of the record of 180 he established last year, but as Columbia's Bill Hasslinger was held to seven points, Broberg now has an 11-point margin over his nearest rival.

In Second Place

The defeat dropped Columbia into a second-place tie with Cornell, and they'll fight it out Saturday night. Each has won eight games and lost three so far, compared with Dartmouth's first-place record of 10 victories and one defeat.

Another important victory last night was the 47-43 triumph City College of New York recorded over New York University in the feature game of a Madison Square Garden double-header before 17,886 fans. That earned for City the eighth place in the National Invitation tournament at the Garden March 18. St. Francis upset its Brooklyn rival, St. John's, 55-41 in the opening tilt.

Last night's crowd brought the total attendance for 17 bargain bills at the Garden to 247,023, an increase of 34,351 over last season.

Earlier in the day Westminster, Duquesne, Virginia and Ohio University had accepted invitations to the Garden tourney. Long Island, Seton Hall and Rhode Island State had been invited previously.

Jimmy Demaret At Wee Burn Soon

By the Associated Press

Noroton, Conn., March 11

The appointment of Jimmy Demaret of Houston, Texas, one of the nation's outstanding golfers, as professional at the Wee Burn Club here was announced today by Edwin Hoyt, chairman of the Green Committee.

Demaret, now on a winter tour, was expected here April 1. He succeeds Leo Mallory. Demaret captured the masters tourney at Augusta, Ga., last year. He had been connected with the Brae Burn Club at Houston.

Lewiston Six Fills Out List For B Tourney

The eighth and final entry has been accepted for the National A. H. A. championship, which gets under way at the Garden Thursday evening at 6 p. m. The Lewiston Cyclones of Maine closed out the list today.

The Lewiston team was runner-up to the Waterville Notre Dame team for the Pine Tree State title. Lewiston joins the "97" Club of Boston, Junior Olympics, Springfield Braves, Atlantic City Sea Hawks, North Jersey All Stars, Metropolitan Tigers, and the Notre Dame Club of Waterville, Maine, in the race for the National Senior B title.

Most of the teams entered are champions. The "91" Club of Boston ruled last winter and will be defending its crown. Junior Olympics recently won the New England A. H. A. championship. The Springfield Braves are the champions of western Massachusetts, while the Waterville team swept to the Maine title. The Atlantic City Sea Hawks won their league championship which was played at the Auditorium in the Resort City. The North Jersey outfit is made up of players in the North Jersey Hockey League which plays its games in the River Vale, N. J., rink.

Dark horse of the tournament is the Metropolitan League team, called the Met Tigers. Under the guidance of Joe Patrick, former Harvard and New York Rover ace, the New York club has a world of talent selected from the ranks of the Met League. It will be an upset if the Gothamites win; yet it will be no surprise to those who have seen the New York clubs in action here in Boston against the Junior Olympics, for their brand of hockey has shown an amazing amount of improvement in the past two winters.

Yale's Powerful Tank Team Invades Cambridge Tonight

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It seems hard to believe that a Harvard swimming team which has been victorious in 11 out of 12 meets this winter can be thoroughly whitewashed by Yale tonight if the Elis wish to put on the pressure—but such an outcome is definitely possible.

A 68-7 victory for Yale is not probable, however, for while Coach Bob Kiphuth has not made public his intentions for tonight—what swimming coach ever does?—it is widely believed he will hold back his full strength for a magnificent showing in the national championships later this year.

Be that as it may, this current crop of Eli swimmers is characterized as the greatest in Yale's history—and that estimation covers a lot of ground. It was only four years ago that Harvard ended a Yale string of 164 consecutive dual meet victories, and in that stretch which covered a span of 13 years, there were some mighty fine Blue squads.

Unfortunately, Harvard has no Charlie Hutter, no Rusty Greenhood, no Greg Jameson, and no Gram Cummin to send after the Elis tonight, while in its own behalf Yale can send more than one swimmer to the mark who can equal or better the best that this quartet offered that historic night four years ago. Only Hutter's mark of 2:10.8 in the 220 still stands.

Huge Squad

Yale's squad this winter numbers 49 men, while Harvard's lists 25. The Elis have gone through 12 straight meets without defeat, even beating the strong Ohio State team under wraps. Highly indicative of their all-around triple-deep strength is the fact that although Yale has scored the most points of any team in the Eastern Intercollegiate League competition, yet none of Coach Kiphuth's swimmers stand anywhere near the top in the league's individual scoring.

Unless Coach Kiphuth chooses, the meet will not even be close, but will more or less consist of a sensational display of championship swimming for the spectators. Some indication of the actual difference between the ability of the two teams may be seen in a comparison of one common opponent, Princeton. The Crimson lost to the Tigers 40-35. Yale defeated them 53-22, and had an easy time doing it.

Stopwatch Battles

Most of the fun for the Eli mermen this year has come in their individual battles with the stopwatch. Their most spectacular feat has been the breaking of the world's record for the 400-yard freestyle relay twice. Johnny Vreeland, Dick Kelly, Ed Pope, and Howie Johnson did 3:30.1 against Brown, and then when Tom Britton replaced Vreeland, the quartet raced through the 16 laps in 3:28.8. The record was formerly held by Yale and was set last year when Kelly, Pope, and Johnson teamed with Capt. Willis Sanburn to turn in a time of 3:31.9.

With all the talent on the Blue squad, it is hard to pick out the top-notchers for praise in the space of a short article. But within reach of his fingers tonight Coach Kiphuth will have Howie Johnson, national intercollegiate 220-yard freestyle champion last year; Pope, who placed sixth in the 100-yard dash in the nationals; Rene Chouteau, eastern 440-yard champion and second in the national 440; Jim Cook, eastern intercollegiate diving champion and fifth nationally, and John Meyer, third in the national breaststroke.

These stars are all juniors, but as if this were not enough to cause concern to Coach Hal Ulen of Harvard, they will be joined next year by another outstanding Eli freshman squad. In fact, Kiphuth's only major loss will be Captain Sanburn, whose specialty is the 220, but who is not the fastest man in it for Yale.

Faster than Sanburn is Johnson, whose most sensational time was a 51.8s. in the 100 against Columbia, a time just .8s. slower than the world's record for the distance. Against Ohio State this winter Howie lowered the pool record in Columbia Pool in the 220 by .7s, and that mark was originally set by none other than Johnny Weismuller.

Against this terrific array Coach Ulen will send his group of good swimmers, who will be thoroughly outclassed for one night. Capt. Fran Powers is due to be defeated for the first time in the sprint events this year, and his best-season time in league competition of 2:15.4 in the 220 should go by the boards. Three Yale swimmers have already bettered that mark in non-league meets. Other Harvard swimmers who have performed well for the Crimson this year are Darcy Curwen in the 440 and Art Bosworth in the backstroke.

It is generally believed that Coach Kiphuth is going after another world's record in the 440-yard freestyle record, for he has his five fastest men entered for the event—Tom Britton, Johnson, Pope, Kelly, and Vreeland. As this event is last on the program, a climax may be in order for an otherwise routine evening for the Elis.

Terrier Baseball

Coach Mel Collard will issue his first call for Boston University battery candidates at the Boston University gym tomorrow afternoon.

His early plans were to keep the battery men in for 10 days and have the entire squad report for outdoor work at Nickerson Field on March 24. The unexpected storm, however, may force the Terrier mentor to change his plans and issue a general call for all candidates next week and have them all work in the gym until weather permits them to go outdoors.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, radiocast by recording.

For Wednesday, March 12

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Rerradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
9:30 p. m.—Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (9.57mc)

First English Hour

6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Jose Bethencourt's Orchestra; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Rhythmic Melodies; Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra.

Second Spanish Hour

8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Emma Otero and Orchestra; Melody Time.

Third Spanish Hour

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhrmin' Time; Carmen Cavallero's Orchestra.

Second English Hour

10:00 p. m.—News in English; Gordon Jenkins' Orchestra; Our New American Music. Meet Edward Weeks.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary, VLQT, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.40 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—"Canada Calls From London" GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Hungarian March, Orchestra; News in English; Communications of the World Association of Hungarians. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"Starlight," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Guitar Solo, JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Harriet Mason will Play, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg. 49 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Concert by the "Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." Talk by William Holt. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.43 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Oshawa Triumphs

OSHAWA, Ont., March 11 (CP)—Oshawa Generals last night entered the finals of the Ontario Hockey Association Junior "A" series with a 4-2 victory over Toronto Young Rangers in the fifth and deciding game of a best-of-five semifinal series. Oshawa will meet Toronto Marlboros in a series for the league championship and the right to represent Ontario in Canadian Championship Memorial Cup playdowns.

Wildcats to Open Diamond Schedule With Colby Mules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., March 11—American International, replacing Bates, is the only new team on the 1941 University of New Hampshire varsity baseball schedule, according to an announcement by the Faculty Senate Committee on Athletics.

Opening game of the year for the diamond squad will be on April 26, four days later than in 1940, Colby will be the first opponent, playing on the Durham grounds.

Principal rivalry will once again be in New England League circles with Maine, Northeastern, Connecticut, and Rhode Island playing home and home series with the Wildcats.

April 26—Colby.
May 2—Connecticut at Storrs, Conn.; 3—Rhode Island at Kingston, R. I.; 6—Northeastern; 9—Connecticut; 10—Rhode Island; 12—Maine at Orono; 14—American International; 17—Massachusetts State; 20—Northeastern at Boston; 21—Springfield at Springfield; 24—Maine; 27—Lowell Textile; 31—(pending).
June 14—Boston College.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, March 12

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Woody Rich Ready to Redeem Chance With Sox in Majors

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 11—Although Manager Joe Cronin refuses to commit himself at this stage of the spring training season, everyone who has followed the Boston Red Sox for the past week or 10 days know that Woody Rich deserves front ranking in his 1941 pitching plans. As this is written the tall right-hander from the hills of old North Carolina, who would rather sit and listen than talk, is the most effective piece of mound machinery within Cronin's reach.

At Tampa the other day, after Rich had knocked the bats out of the hands of the Cincinnati Reds for two innings, Manager Bill McKechnie of the National League and world champions said:

Praise From McKechnie

"What a pitcher that boy is! Why, he's got as much 'stuff' as any young pitcher I ever saw. He made my boys look as is they hadn't seen a fast ball for years. When he throws that sinker down around their knees, they can't get it off the ground. And when he throws it on their fists, all they can do is foul it. If he doesn't win 18 or 20 with that Red Sox power behind him this year, you come around in the fall and I'll buy you a new hat."

In his first Grapefruit League appearance against the Reds, Rich pitched hitless ball for two innings. He probably could have gone along for several more, but as the Reds were winning, they did not go to the plate in the last of the ninth. Woody was fast and loose. He was throwing with the same easy motion that had the scribes calling him another Grover Cleveland Alexander here at Payne Field a couple of springs ago.

Rich Is Ready

As they like to say in the dugout, Rich is ready. His arm is strong again and his confidence has returned. Being very shy by nature, it took him much longer than the average young player to get acclimated. But now that he has been around for a while, he has made himself at home. At Scranton last summer, Manager Harry Leibold helped him. At Fenway Park, Frank Shellenback gave him a few tips. That early trick of throwing with his arm has disappeared. Woody now gets his body into those sidearm pitches. Consequently his control is better. He can get more on the ball. And when Rich is "wheeling" them up to the plate as only he can, there are few pitchers in baseball harder to hit. There are few hurlers in the business with more natural ability.

"Rich was green when he first came to us," said Cronin. "Although he had that same smooth-as-oil delivery and 'alive' fast ball, he was a clumsy operator on the mound. He didn't know how to use his feet, or how to hold runners on the bases. He wasn't following through as a big leaguer should. But we's taught him all that now and I think he'll be all-right."

* * *

The Red Sox are doing all they can to build up Rich's confidence. Lefty Grove keeps dropping compliments to the boy from the hills. So do other players. Woody says, "I never felt better in my life." Coming from a strong silent man like him, that constitutes a speech.

After his stretch with Scranton, Rich returned to Fenway Park last season in time to pitch the final home game on the schedule. In beating the Philadelphia Athletics, 4-1, he looked like the greatest pitcher in the American League. He struck out seven and walked only one, signalling his readiness to make another trial in the majors.

Tomorrow is an open date on the Grapefruit League schedule of the Red Sox. They play the second game of their Cincinnati series here on Thursday.

Bill Fleming has developed a a fine change of pace. Mixed with his fast ball and curve, it is something to behold.

With Rich, Fleming, Harris and some of the other Sox hurlers bearing down to impress the manager, the hitters are having their troubles here at Payne Field.

Lou Finney opened the eyes of the crowd the other day when he took third base in infield practice. His defensive work was sensational for a fellow who spends most of his time in the outfield.

Huskies Elect

This is election week at Northeastern, for the basketball lettermen will meet tonight to choose a new captain. Husky football lettermen are also choosing a new gridiron leader tonight to replace Ed Barry, who has left school.

The basketball team had no captain this year with Coach Jimmy Dunn appointing a leader for each game. The following have been awarded varsity letters in basketball: Michael Azzone, John DeLuca, Thomas Gogan, Joseph Lawler, Harold Maron, Al Pajonas, Elmer Smith, and Wallace Sullivan. Maron and Sullivan are considered the most likely choices.

Marlboros Lead

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., March 11 (CP)—Toronto Marlboros last night took a one-game lead on the best-of-seven series for the Ontario Hockey Association Senior "A" championship by beating St. Catharines Saints 3-1 in the fifth game. The series had been tied at two wins each before last night's contest.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Martin"; sketch	Musical programs	Sports and music
3:15 F. Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Network speakers	Sports and music
3:30 Around the Hub	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Pegeen Fitzgerald	Sports and music
3:45 News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Riverboat Shufflers	Sports and music
4:00 "Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Henry Cincone's Orch	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	The Johnson Family"	Novachord solos
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Mark Love, bass; organ	Comic Page Club
5:00 The Goldbergs	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 The O'Neills	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	"Superman"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dinner Music
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dinner Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr	Nye Mayhew's Orch
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; drama	Newsroom of the Air	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Mencken in	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	Serenaders; music	Concert Miniatures	WMEX Drama Shop:
7:45 "Second Husband"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	"Essays in Drama"
8:00 "Court of Missing	Ben Bernie's Musical	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	"Songs of You"
8:15 Heirs"; drama	Quiz	vocalists	"Selective Service"	"Songs of ..."
8:30 "First Nighter";	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 sketch; E. Davis	Bee"; quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	"Tango Serenade"
9:00 "We, the People";	"Grand Central Station";	Frank Crumit and Julia	News Service	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	Harvard vs. Yale swim-	Variety Hour
9:30 "Professor Quiz";	News; "Inner Sanctum";	"Fibber McGee and	ming meet from Har-	Variety Hour
9:45 "Professor Quiz"	dramatic sketch	Molly"; music	vard University	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch	"Fires of History"	Bob Hope Variety Show;	Third period, Bruins-	Five Star News
10:15 "Invitation to	Gordon Jenkins' Orch	guests; orchestra	Toronto hockey game	Bobby Hackett's Orch
10:30 Learning"	Our New American Music	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Bobby Hackett's Orch
10:45 News of the World	Our New American Music	house"; comedy	Upton Sinclair, talk	"Dance Digest"
11:00 Weather; News	News; music; weather	News Service	Recorded Radio Newsreel	"Dance Digest"
11:15 Masterworks of	"Music You Want"	Local news; weather	from London	Rhumba Orchestra
11:30 Music; records	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orch	Ranny Weeks Orchestra
11:45 Gene Krupa's Orch	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Double V Ranch	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	Bandstand	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Lover's Lane"	Toast	Movie Talk; Music	Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00 "About Us"	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 **American School of**	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 **the Air**	"Julia Blake"; drama	"Just About Time"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Mari Lind, contralto
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Shopping talk	Variations	"Choir Loft"; organ	Good Morning Cheer
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Arthur Godfrey	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Boston Speech School
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Deep River Boys	Singing Strings	Studio Speaker
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk	Musical calisthenics	Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	You"
11:00 "Treat Time"	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News	"Letter-Quest" with John
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Family Circle	"Against the Storm"	Melody Strings	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"The Road of Life"	Studio Speaker	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Stocks	"Of Human Bondage"	News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Musicale	Musical Roundup	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: talks; Wal-	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	ter Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	Home Folks Frolic	Dramatic sketch	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Government Girl"	Religious Program
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Religious Program
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Music Salon	Betty Crocker	Cedric Foster, news	Ann Demirjian, songs
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"; sk	Two Men and a Girl	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk	U. S. Army Highlights	John Kiley, organist
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Paul Laval's Orchestra;	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Radio Garden Club	Jerry Sears's Orchestra
2:45 'Home of the Brave'	vocalists	"Light of the World"	School of the Air	News Service
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"; sk	"Mary Martin"; sketch	Musical program	Sports and music
3:15 Treasury of Song	Honeymoon Hill; sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Jimmy Richard's Orch	Sports and music
3:30 New England Home	John's Other Wife; sk	Pepper Young's Family	Bob Nichols' Hawaiians	Sports and music
3:45 News; Music	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Bob Nichols' Hawaiians	Sports and music
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	"Susan, Be Smooth"	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Henry Cincone's Orch	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organist
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Mark Love bass; organ	Comic Page Club
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Tom Mix; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight" sk	Dinner Dance Music
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance Music
6:30 News Review	Dinner Music	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Dance Music
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	RFD Melodies	Memory Lane	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen; sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek";	Cavalcade of America	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; sk	Attuck's Chorus
7:45 comedy drama	Cavalcade of America	"Waltz Time"	"The Lone Ranger"; sk	Attuck's Chorus
8:00 "Big Town"; Ed-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	Tony Martin, tenor; or	N. E. Town Meeting: "Is	"Fireside Time"
8:15 ward G. Robinson	Kelly m. c.; speaker	How Did You Meet"; sk	the Home Responsible	WMEX Drama Shop
8:30 "Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	for the Failure of Lead-	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 dramatization; News	night"; dramatic sk	and the Westerners	ership Today?"	Bobby Hackett's Orch
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	"Time to Smile"; Eddie	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen; Kenny	Shall We Waltz?	Canter; vocalist; orch	News from London	Album
9:30 Baker; Portland	News; Quiz Program	"Mr. District Attorney";	Guy Lombardo's Orch	Classical Album
9:45 Hoffa; orchestra	With Jimmy Flynn	dramatic sketch	Guy Lombardo's Orch	Five Star News
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch	Concert Hall of the Air	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15 Public Affairs	Concert Hall of the Air	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30 Frazier Hunt	Dramatization	Kay Kyser

Pan-American Ski Tournament on March 16 in Paradise Valley, Mt. Rainier, Wash.

Touring Team From Chile To Meet Northwest Experts

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—As as further boost for friendly relations between North and South America, skiers from both continents will compete in the Pan-American ski tournament March 16 in Paradise Valley, Mount Rainier.

Members of the touring team from the Republic of Chile will meet a picked team of the best skiers in the Northwest, in downhill and slalom races.

The Chilean skiers are anxious to come to the Northwest, for conditions here closely approximate the snow conditions in their home country.

Members of the Chilean team are Eugenio Errazuriz, Ignacio Errazuriz, Jaime Zegers, Enrique Zorilla and Manager Arturo Podesta.

All Outstanding

All are outstanding skiers. Eugenio Errazuriz set a new course record for Rimrock Run on Mount Jo, Lake Placid, New York, on Feb. 20. And it was the first time he had been over the run.

* * *

Basketball interest for the Northwest is centered this week at Pullman, Wash., where the Northern Division champions of the Pacific Coast Conference entertain Stanford's Southern Division winners in the annual play-offs.

The Southern Division has dominated the play-offs for many years, but observers feel this year's Washington State quintet may be able to turn the tables.

The Cougars have been improving all season. They lost the first two games of the year to Oregon State, then went on a winning streak to compile 13 successive victories before losing the last game of the season to those same Oregon Staters.

Tie for Third

Coach Hec Edmundson's University of Washington Huskies, who led the way for the first two weeks, only to lose nine straight games, managed to end up in a tie for third place with Oregon, after defeating the Webfoots twice in the final series of the year.

Final standings of the Northern Division are as follows:

	W	L	Pts. For	Pts. Agst	Pct.
Washington State	13	3	727	614	.813
Oregon State	9	7	599	588	.563
Washington	7	9	619	684	.438
Oregon	7	9	650	635	.438
Idaho	4	12	576	649	.250

Vic Townsend of the University of Oregon was the individual scoring leader of the Division, but Wally Palmberg's record of 187 points remained unmolested. Townsend scored 174 points, three more than John Mandic of Oregon State. Paul Lindeman of Washington State with 151, Ron Harris of Idaho with 146, and Norm Dalthorp of Washington with 137, were other leaders.

Badminton Feature

That long-awaited international badminton "championship match" between United States champion Dave Freeman and one of Canada's leaders, John Samis, has been scheduled once again—this time for the Washington State badminton championships, March 28-30, in Seattle.

Freeman and Samis were to have met in the Inland Empire championships at Spokane earlier in the year, but Freeman was forced to default from the tournament. Both youngsters have signified they will be in Seattle for this event, and interested spectators will have the opportunity to find out just how good the best player in the United States is.

Freeman will attend the Washington State meet on his way East to defend his three national titles in Cleveland, April 3-6. No Canadian players are allowed to compete in the United States national tourney, so the Samis-Freeman match holds all the more interest.

* * *

The Seattle Rainiers, Coast League baseball champions in 1939 and 1940, are having draft trouble.

Pitchers Nick Radunich and Phil Lens have already been inducted into the service. Felix Penso, an outstanding rookie hurler, received a letter at San Fernando training camp recently, ordering him to report to headquarters for immediate induction.

Edo Vanni, star young outfielder who batted .333 last year, has a low number, as does catcher Joe McNamee. By an unusual coincidence, Penso, Vanni, and McNamee are all in the same draft district, living in Seattle on Queen Anne hill.

B. C.

Family Affair on Skis

Wide World

Mother and Daughter With Instructor

Left to right: Mrs. Theresa Shaw of Stowe, Vt., well-known skier and mother of Marilyn Shaw, national slalom champion, shown at the right. In the center is Sepp Ruschp of Stowe, Vt., who is instructor for both women. Miss Shaw lost her combined national title over the week end at Aspen, Colo., to Mrs. Gretchen Fraser of Denver, but won the slalom championship in the total time of 2m. 27.2s., replacing Nancy Reynolds of Sun Valley.

Five Scoring Records Go In Big Ten Basketball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Five scoring records were broken in the 1941 Big Ten basketball season which saw Wisconsin, Middle-West representative in the N. C. A. A. cage tournament, sweep to an undisputed title with 11 straight victories following a reverse in its opening game.

The Badgers topped the highest scoring season in Conference history with a record total of 536 points. Indiana, with 529, and Illinois, with 520, also bettered the mark of 519 set up by the Hoosiers last year. Iowa, in eighth place, equaled the record as three other squads hit the 500 mark.

Their combined scoring achievements resulted in an all-time high in average total points per game, at 82.38 points.

Stampf Scores 165

One individual scoring record was eclipsed as Joe Stampf, center on Chicago's last-place team, took the individual scoring lead with 165 points, a three-point margin over Wisconsin's Gene Englund. Stampf set up his total largely on 81 free throws, a mark which bettered the record free throw total of 62 set by Joe Reiff of Northwestern in 1933, after the rule requiring each man to make his own free throw attempts.

Minnesota and Purdue in a 68-50 Gopher triumph set a record for combined scores in one game with 118 points. The old mark of 114 points was set in 1937 when Purdue defeated Indiana, 69 to 45.

Iowa, in losing to Illinois, 53 to 56, passed the mark for a losing team's high point total. Northwestern had scored 52 points in losing to Ohio State in 1940.

Indiana led Conference floor shooters with 210 field goals while Wisconsin led in free throws with 146, hitting for an average of .676 at the foul line. Indiana and Iowa were called most frequently for personal fouls, each making 190.

Final Standings, 1941 Big Ten Basketball

(Official)

	W	L	PC	FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP	Opp FG	Opp FT	Opp TP
Wisconsin	11	1	.917	195	146	76	162	536	151	122	424
Indiana	10	2	.833	210	109	70	190	529	140	135	415
Illinois	7	5	.583	192	136	96	180	520	180	144	504
Minnesota	7	5	.583	201	115	79	182	517	161	132	454
Ohio State	7	5	.583	202	112	86	187	516	187	121	495
Purdue	6	6	.500	185	130	72	146	500	204	114	522
Michigan	5	7	.417	176	121	69	141	473	177	106	460
Iowa	4	8	.333	194	131	88	190	519	199	140	538
Northwestern	3	9	.250	166	121	72	178	453	194	131	519
Chicago	0	12	.000	120	140	101	173	380	248	116	612

Individual Scoring Leaders

	G	FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP
Stampf, c, Chicago	12	42	81	37	20	165
Englund, c, Wisconsin	12	53	56	18	35	162
Fisher, f, Ohio State Uni.	12	62	17	21	20	141
Sprowl, f, Purdue	12	54	33	8	19	131
D. Carlson, f, Minnesota	12	53	24	22	26	130
Siegel, f, Iowa	12	42	41	18	20	125
Blanken, f, Purdue	12	44	33	16	22	121
Kuhl, c, Iowa	12	46	28	19	31	120
Sofiak, f, Michigan	12	39	40	14	32	118
Kotz, f, Wisconsin	12	47	20	5	26	114
Mandler, c, Michigan	12	45	23	18	31	113
Mathisen, c, Illinois	12	34	41	27	23	109
Clason, f, Northwestern Uni.	12	41	23	13	23	105
W. Menke, c, Indiana	12	38	24	17	24	100

Twenty-Goal Scorers In Hockey List

MONTREAL, March 11 (AP)—In these rays of 15-man hockey squads and frequent changes of forward lines, it's becoming harder for a player to become an outstanding goal-getter. Point scoring holds up well because of the "gang" plays and liberal scoring of assists, but anyone who can make more than 20 goals in the 48-game National Hockey League season is considered to be doing very well.

This season, with a week to go, there are six National Leaguers who already have made 20 goals and two others with 18 each who may reach that mark. That's more than there have been for the past several seasons.

Heading the goal-getters list is Bryan Hextall of the New York Rangers, who sunk three goals for a total of 26. Dave (Sweeney) Schriner of Toronto has 23; Gordie Drillon of Toronto and Roy Conacher of Boston, 21 each, and Syl Apps of Toronto and Syd Howe of Detroit, 20 each. The maybes are Lynn Patrick of the Rangers and a rookie Johnny Quilty of the Montreal Canadiens.

Although all the 20-goal men are near the top of the point scoring list, none has a chance to take the lead from Boston's great playmaker, Bill Cowley. Bill has scored only 14 goals, but his 41 assists give him a 55-point total, compared with 44 points for Apps, 43 for Hextall and 42 for Howe. Cowley made five assists last week to surpass the old National League record of 37 established by Joe Primeau of Toronto in 1931-32.

Scoring leaders:

	G	A	Pts
Cowley, Boston	14	41	55
Apps, Toronto	20	24	44
Hextall, Rangers	26	17	43
Howe, Detroit	20	22	42
L. Patrick, Rangers	18	23	41
N. Colville, Rangers	14	26	40
Drillon, Toronto	21	18	39
Schriner, Toronto	23	13	36
Bauer, Boston	16	19	35
Wiseman, Boston	15	20	35
R. Conacher, Boston	21	13	34
Quilty, Montreal	18	15	33
Schmidt, Boston	11	22	33
Watson, Rangers	10	23	33
Taylor, Toronto	9	24	33
Abel, Detroit	11	21	32
N. Metz, Toronto	13	18	31
Benoit, Montreal	15	15	30
G. Allen, Chicago	13	17	30
M. Colville, Rangers	13	17	30
Thoms, Chicago	12	18	30
Blake, Montreal	11	19	30

Champion Quintet Bows Out In Round One at Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, March 11 (AP)—The National intercollegiate basketball tournament lost a champion but gained a scoring record and a new favorite in the opening half of the first round.

Tarkio, Mo., College, the 1940 titlist, was eliminated last night by St. Mary's College of Winona, Minn., 38 to 28, after the Missouri school's drum and bugle corps played "taps" during the halftime rest period.

Price Brookfield, West Texas State forward, carried his towering mates to the scoring mark in the Buffaloes' 77 to 39 triumph over an averaged sized University of Dubuque, Iowa, club. Brookfield dunked in 30 points.

Old Mark Was 73

The old tourney mark was 73, set by Glenville, W. Va., State at the expense of the 1939 Peru, Neb., Teachers. The Texas Giants are the No. 1 choices to replace Tarkio.

But should they falter another team from the Lone Star State, Texas Wesleyan of Fort Worth, would become the favorite. The Rams, unbeaten in 22 games before coming here, won 71 to 60 over Evansville, Ind., College, a quintet that was expected to go far on the exploits of Wilford (Gus) Doerner, the one-man team.

Doerner did pump in 27 points but it wasn't enough.

Only Three Regulars

Probably the most courageous quintet of the first day's program in the fifth annual tourney was Dakota Wesleyan. The short Mitchell, S. D., crew lost to the always strong Maryville, Mo., Teachers, 35 to 31, with only three regulars competing.

Eight of the youths on whom their coach intended to rely now are in the 147th Artillery at Fort Ord, Calif.

Today's 12-hour schedule completes the first round and makes possible the appearance of such top flight quintets as the University of Baltimore; San Diego, Calif., State, finalist on both its previous visits; Pittsburg, Kan., Teachers, and the Stephen F. Austin Teachers, another of the Texas entries.

Results March 10

Alma, Mich., College 43, Panhandle Aggies, Goodwell, Okla., 24.
Culver-Stockton, Canton, Mo., 48, Texas School of Mines, El Paso, Texas, 26.
Mississippi Delta College, Cleveland, Miss., 52, Sioux Falls, S. D., College 35.
Texas Wesleyan, Fort Worth, Texas 71, Evansville, Ind., College 62.
Appalachian State, Boone, N. C., 63, Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas 42.
St. Mary's College, Winona, Minn., 38, Tarkio, Mo., College 28.
Maryville, Mo., Teachers 35, Dakota, Wesleyan, Mitchell, S. D., 31.
West Texas State, Canyon, Texas 77, University of Dubuque, Dubuque, Iowa, 39.

A. A. U. Indoor Swimming At Michigan Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Outstanding among the sports attractions which will be staged here during the next few weeks is the National A. A. U. indoor swimming meet in which Michigan's Wolverines will defend their title against the greatest collection of swimmers that may be assembled in the United States. The meet is scheduled for April 4 and 5.

Advance indications are that the demand for tickets will be exceedingly heavy.

Much of the local interest can be credited to the fact that Michigan last year won the A. A. U. crown after previously gaining the Big Ten and National Intercollegiate championships. It marked the first time in history all three of these major titles had been won by one team. Michigan this season is seeking to repeat this feat and Coach Matt Mann predicts confidently that his team will do so.

Among the stars expected to compete besides those on the title holding Michigan team are such brilliant swimming champions as Adolph Kiefer and Otto Jaretz of the Chicago Towers Club, second to Michigan in the final team standings last year; Howard Johnston of Yale; Walt Tomski of the Detroit Athletic Club; Earl Clark of Ohio State and the former Buckeye star and defending champion in both diving events, Al Patnik; and finally the great trio from Wayne University, Andy Clark, Bill Prew and Guy Lumsden. In addition, many other stars will be entered with the result that the meet gives promise of being the finest indoor swimming attraction ever staged in Michigan.

Nassau Water Skiing Meet To Be Held March 22-23

Nassau's second annual water skiing championships will be held on a special course off the beach at the Bahamas Country Club on Saturday and Sunday, March 22 and 23, it was announced at the New York offices of the Nassau, Bahamas, Information Bureau, 30 Rockefeller Plaza.

Capt. D'Aroy Rutherford, British sportsman who invented water skiing at Monte Carlo and later introduced it to the New World first at Nassau, has called for entries in seven classes, Bahamas ladies, Bahamas men, open event for men and another for women, seniors, juniors and professionals.

A new course, which is about 400 yards long has been laid out recently and was tried by Mrs. Betty Higgs, Ted Basset and Mrs. Averil Leverson-Gower and pronounced excellent.

Among the first competitors to announce their intention of participating in the championship meet are Miss Whitney Bourne and Steven Budd, both of New York, Victor Saunders Jr., and Miss Leone Lightbourne.

In view of the way water skiing has spread through the United States since it was first introduced at Nassau, this year's championships are being awaited with keen anticipation.

Mid-Winter Pistol Tournament Opens

TAMPA, Fla., March 11 (AP)—Hot lead flew here today with the opening of the 10th annual national mid-winter pistol tournament, second only to the Camp Perry matches in number of contestants.

Most of last year's winners were back to defend their titles in all but one of the opening day's events.

Champions seeking to repeat were Loyce McCasland, Texas Highway Patrol, in the .22 caliber slow fire event; Jesse N. Woody, Stanton, Texas, .22 caliber rapid-fire competition; and Arnvid Anderson, U. S. Treasury Department sharpshooter from Minneapolis, .22 caliber national match course shoot.

Charles Askins of Texas did not return to defend his laurels in the Bausch and Laumb Trophy match, 40 shots slow fire at 50 yards with any caliber gun.

Such highly-regarded marksmen as Al Hemming, Harry Reeves and Maurice Lalonile of Detroit's fine police team, Walter Walsh of the F. B. I., and Lee Echols and P. M. Chapman of the Treasury Department were favored to take individual honors.

Many state police patrol and federal law enforcement and military units were represented, as well as Mexico, Cuba and Salvador.

Firing continues through Saturday.

Football Gain

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (AP)—All-America Tommy Harmon and his 1940 football mates proved so popular at the ticket office that football income at the University of Michigan last season exceeded 1939 by $50,000, and attendance gained 60,000.

This was shown in the annual report of Prof. Ralph W. Aigler, chairman of the board in control of physical education, who revealed that the season's profits were $198,061, and that a record-breaking $150,000 in bonds had been retired to reduce the indebtedness on the university's $3,000,000 athletic plant to approximately $850,000.

Michigan athletes, Prof. Aigler added, are young men with high academic ambitions, working strenuously to maintain their responsibilities on the campus. Michigan, he said, has no athletes "who live off silver platters and tread paths lined only with roses."

Twelve-Letter Man

WOOSTER, Ohio (AP)—Rated Wooster's best athlete in many years, Dick Gernert, senior from Bowling Green, this season, won his third basketball letter. It will be Gernert's 10th letter at Wooster and he's expected to add two more next spring.

The Scot athlete won three letters in football and captained the 1940 eleven. Gernert has been the No. 2 golfer on Wooster's foursome for the past two seasons and is expected to repeat this spring. He also will be after his third track letter. He throws the javelin.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts
Washington	35	14	7	77
Baltimore	33	17	6	76
Atlantic City	26	26	5	57
River Vale	23	30	2	52
Boston	20	32	6	46
New York	18	40	0	36

Walker Cup Series

Washington	7	3	1	15
Baltimore	8	4	1	17
River Vale	7	4	1	15
Atlantic City	5	6	1	11
New York	5	8	0	10
Boston	2	9	2	6

College Basketball Results

By the Associated Press

Dartmouth 39, Columbia 33.
City College of New York 47, New York University 43.
Alderson-Broaddus 60, Morris Harvey 50.
Wesleyan 60, Potomac State 35.

Atlantic City To Stage A. A. U. Track Events

The National A. A. U. senior indoor track and field championships for women and the National A. A. U. junior indoor championships for men will be held at the City Auditorium in Atlantic City on the afternoon and evening of Easter Saturday, April 12, it was announced yesterday by Secretary-Treasurer Daniel J. Ferris. All preliminaries of the combined meet will be held in the afternoon with the finals at night.

The junior championships are open to all athletes who have not previously won a National A. A. U. junior or senior championship, or the championships of a foreign country, or been members of an American Olympic team.

With the staging of these two meets the A. A. U. championship calendar indoors will be completed. The National A. A. U. outdoor championships, both senior and junior, will take place at Franklin Field in Philadelphia on Saturday and Sunday, June 28 and 29. In the absence of representative meets in Europe this year, the outdoor nationals will rank as the most important track and field competition in the world.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Games March 11

At Havana—Brooklyn (N) vs. Cuban All-Stars.
At Sarasota, Fla.—St. Louis (N) vs. Boston (A).
At Orlando, Fla.—New York (N) vs. Louisville (AA).
At St. Petersburg, Fla.—New York (A) vs. Louisville (AA).
At San Bernardino, Calif.—Pittsburgh (N) vs. Seattle (PC).
At Ontario, Calif.—Philadelphia (A) vs. Los Angeles (PC).

Results March 10

At St. Petersburg—Cincinnati (N) 3, New York (A) 2.
At Anaheim, Calif.—Philadelphia (A) 5, Hollywood (PC) 3.

Drexel Retains Halas

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Walter Halas has been retained as head football coach at Drexel Institute of Technology.

Games Tonight

By the Associated Press

National League
Toronto at Boston.
American League
No games (Philadelphia-Hershey previously played).
American Association
St. Paul at Kansas City.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

AVALON, Calif.—Bill Lee's holdout siege has cost him $2,500 so far. The Chicago Cubs offered him $12,500 at first (a cut of $5,000). Since then the offer has been sliced to $10,000 and General Manger Jim Gallagher says that is the club's final and best offer. The Cubs still are trying to peddle Hank Leiber, holdout outfielder, preferably for pitching talent.

Fort Myers, Fla.—Right-hander Dewey Adkins, Wilsonville, Neb., boy who won seven and lost one for Oklahoma City last season, appears the best of Cleveland's rookie flingers. He has a fast ball, a sinker and his curve is sharp. First baseman Hal Trosky comments: "There's a kid who knows how to pitch."

Havana—Trade talk still is a favorite pastime in the Brooklyn camp—especially since President Larry MacPhail went to Miami. Babe Phelps hasn't reported yet and with Mickey Owen and Herman Franks working well, the latest report is that MacPhail may be working on a deal for the big catcher.

Anaheim, Calif.—Connie Mack thinks the Philadelphia Athletics have three prize rookies in Pete Suder, Laurence (Crash) Davis and Eddie Collins, Jr. "I just don't know how they can possibly miss," declared the old master.

Sarasota, Fla.—Manager Billy Southworth says the fact that the St. Louis Cardinals were held to seven runs and 16 hits in three games with the Yankees doesn't mean a thing. "The punch is there and will assert itself as the players begin to gain their strength,"

St. Petersburg, Fla.—Joe McCarthy's experiments with the New York Yankees' infield seem to be working well. Joe Gordon is showing improvement around first base, making several spectacular stops in yesterday's game with Cincinnati. Phil Rizzuto has reached first eight times in 18 trips to the plate and Gerry Priddy has driven in seven of the team's 19 runs in four game.

San Bernardino, Calif.—Alfred Anderson, rookie infielder from Atlanta, reached the Pittsburgh Pirates' camp yesterday and ended his holdout in short order. He signed up and joined his new teammates in a brisk workout.

San Antonio, Texas—If John Niggeling can keep up the pace, there's a place for him as a starting pitcher with the St. Louis Browns. Despite a mediocre record last year, Manager Fred Haney is jubilant over his form. He gave only two singles over six innings in an intra-squad game yesterday.

Tampa, Fla.—The Cincinnati Reds are concentrating on batting practice today and their record of leaving 15 men on base in the game lost to Washington Sunday will make them bear down. They looked better in beating the Yankees yesterday although it took a homer by Bill Werber to do the trick and nine runners were stranded.

Sarasota, Fla.—Although Ted Williams has had only one regulation workout since he reached the Boston Red Sox camp, he has displayed so much enthusiasm that Joe Cronin has decided to start him against the Cardinals today. Heber Newsome, Cecil Hughson and Earl Johnson are due for tests on the pitching mound.

Orlando, Fla.—Although the New York Giants haven't been hitting their hat sizes or winning their exhibition games, Manager Bill Terry professes to be unconcerned. He's quite enthusiastic about the pitching of Harry Gumbert and Bump Hadley. Terry points out that Gumbert looked especially good with Gabby Hartnett behind the plate. Gabby also has been helping Cliff Melton a lot.

San Antonio, Texas—The Boston Bees travel to Randolph Field today to play the aviators, who have many capable players in their ranks. The soldiers are coached by Lieut. Dave Wade, who played with Atley Donald of the Yanks at Louisiana Tech, and Al Croswaite, due to pitch against the Bees, held the Browns to one hit in three innings last week.

Pasadena, Calif.—The first real gloom around the Chicago White Sox arrived with the news that John Rigney may be called into the Army not later than May. Rigney is a potential 20-game winner and the Sox figure they have no chance to become pennant contenders without him.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Good News, owned by Robert Johnson of New York, set a new record of 37h. 16m. 43s. in winning 184-mile St. Petersburg-Havan ocean yacht race.

Five Years Ago

Bryan (Bitsy) Grant named South's No. 1 tennis player for fourth straight year.

Rice Scores 17th Straight Victory In Two-Mile Run

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Greg Rice made it 17 wins in a row last night when he led Mel Trutt home by five yards in the two-mile event of the eighth annual Catholic University indoor track meet at Uline Arena in 9:01.7.

The time was well off the former Notre Dame star's own record of 8:53.4, but it clipped more than half a minute off the meet record of 9:37.

Alfred Blozis, the Georgetown giant, had no competition in the shotput and settled for 54 feet, 6 inches, well short of the indoor standard of 56ft. 2⅞in. which he set at Madison Square Garden in New York Saturday.

Walter Mehl, running for the Wisconsin National Youth Administration, had no trouble scoring a four-yard victory over John Munski of Columbia, Mo., in the mile, run in the mediocre time of 4:18.5.

Gene Venzke of the New York A. C., defending champion in this mile, was third. The time bettered the meet record of 4:22.6.

Gulf Stream Wins

KEY WEST, Fla. (AP)—The 70-foot yawl Gulf Stream, out of Houston, Texas, scudded across the turbulent Florida straits to a hairline corrected-time victory in the Havana-Key West race early Saturday, giving Skipper Dudley C. Sharp a half-share in the most coveted trophy of the winter ocean racing season.

First to finish the 90-mile heat was the 71-foot yawl Windigo, skippered by Howard Baxter of Grand Rapids, Mich., in the good time of 9h. 58m., 40s.

Pros Near End of Trail

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 11 (AP)—The touring golf professionals are nearing the end of the golden trail that leads from Coast to Coast and back again, but they still have $22,000 to shoot at in four more winter tournaments.

After Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill., veteran, and Byron Nelson, former national open champion from Toledo, Ohio, dispose of an 18-hole play-off here today for first place in the $3,000 Florida West Coast open tournament, the tour swings to ancient St. Augustine for the national pro-amateur and $3,000 in cash.

To North Carolina

From there, the trail leads to North Carolina for the $4,000 North and South open at Pinehurst, the $5,000 Greensboro tourney, and the $5,000 Land of the Sky event at Asheville, N. C. The last stop is at Augusta, Ga., April 3-6 for the $5,000 Masters' tournament.

Ben Hogan, the little Texan playing out of Purchase, N. Y., and the season's leading money-winner, will be defender in the three North Carolina events. Jimmy Demaret, the smiling Texan from Houston, will defend the Masters' title. Both Hogan and Demaret passed up the Belleair event.

Smith and Nelson tied with 54-hole scores of 206, seven under par, yesterday, in a blanket finish.

Pair of 67's

Nelson put together a pair of sub-par 67's for his last two rounds and came up with a birdie three on the home hole to gain a tie with Smith, who had a 67 and 68 for his final two rounds.

In today's play-off, Smith and Nelson played for the $700 first money, with $500 going to the loser. Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., and Willie Goggin, Miami, with 207's, divided $630. Sammy Snead, Hot Springs, Va., pocketed $220 for his 208. Lloyd Mangrum, Oak Park, Ill., won $180 with his 210, and Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., who finished with 212, one under par, received $160. Johnny Bulla, Chicago, got $130 for equalling par, 213.

Give Tennis Back to Fans

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 11 (AP)—Oklahoma has given the National indoor tennis tournament back to the fans.

Officials of the Oklahoma City Tennis Club, who lured the tourney from New York City when the Army took its armories away from the athletes, surprised the opening night crowd by announcing bluntly:

"If you feel like heckling the players—go to it."

The 2,000 fans never fully recovered from the shock. There were few vocal offerings from the stands.

When Don McNeill, the hometown idol, took the court last night and cooly disposed of young Jack Griggs, Ada, Okla., collegian, 6—1, 6—3, there was handclapping for both players but not a cheer or jeer.

Other local lads didn't fare so well. Some of those who were outclassed blushed deeply as a few young fans in the top-row seats offered suggestions in voices that could be heard in the next block.

McNeill, the national outdoor champ who is seeded No. 2 behind defending champion Bobby Riggs, and Ed "Lefty" Brown, Texas municipal titleholder from Waco, who holds the No. 7 spot, were the only seeded players to perform on opening day.

Brown, a sophomore at Baylor University, scored a straight-set victory over Gene Morris of Edmond, Okla., 6—2, 6—4.

Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., seeded No. 3, was scheduled to play his first-round match today, as were Riggs and the other seeded stars.

The only thing that resembled an upset in the first day's play was turned in by 17-year-old Randall Clark of the Tulsa, Okla., Central High School, who stopped Myron Greene, Genesee Valley club champion from Rochester, N. Y., 7—5, 6—3.

Support for Visitors

J. Conn Smythe

General Manager of the Toronto Maple Leafs will be at the rinkside tonight to watch his team battle the Bruins at the Boston Garden. Smythe probably will make his presence known if things do not go well in the refereeing.

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S. Scheidegger-Hauser

Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham 'Ancient Foundations' Of Scholarship

Rich in Tradition, Yet Possessing a Remarkable Flexibility That Adjusts to Modern Needs, They Are the Epitome of the National Character

By George F. Timpson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Universities of England are an epitome of the national character. They symbolize the many diverse strands which are woven into the texture of the nation's thought. The ancient foundations of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham stand for that tenacious clinging to historic forms and religious influence which is seen in the Coronation and many other ceremonies. Their buildings are largely medieval and a chapel or even a cathedral is an essential part of each.

Although clerical control no longer restricts free thought, no Oxford man can take a degree without passing an examination in Holy Scripture or its religious equivalent. He is given his degree in the name of the Trinity, not as George Frederic Brown, B. A., of Christ Church College, but as Brown Georgius Fredericus Baccalaureus Artium ex Aede Christi; and when he matriculates, he is handed a book containing the University Statutes in Latin, which forbids him to shoot with a crossbow in the streets or to play marbles on the steps of the University Church. Yet he is very likely a convinced Socialist, and has lectures from one of the most advanced economists of the day. Only a short time back a Cambridge man could see the four leading natural scientists of the age chatting together at High Table in a centuries-old dining hall.

As Universities, Elusive

As universities, Oxford, and Cambridge are elusive. They have no permanent higher officials and no actual 'University Building.' They grew out of a gradual congregating together of students from other towns and lands, who had to be protected from the rapacity of innkeepers and the violence of the Thirteenth Century mob.

Hence the Halls and Colleges, the latter positive fortresses into which the students retired for safety. Hence also the tradition of seclusion from the outward world which, even well into the winter of 1939-40, marked the atmosphere of Oxford and Cambridge. Here learning is jealously guarded against vocationalism, and a strict rule of residence is enforced, so that the student body is forced into a closely knit society in which free exchange of thought is valued.

Hither come students from every rank of society, from all parts of the Empire and from many other countries, especially the United States of America; the "Varsity's" greatest function is to make a man a good mixer. Here too is assembled a large body of great scholars and thinkers, giants of the intellectual world, thus creating a unique, self-contained society, somewhat apart from the nation, but influencing it profoundly through the adult University Extension Courses, through the examination of schools, and through the lives of its graduates.

University At Large

The University of London has a different character, suited to the capital of a world-wide Empire. The number of its internal students is greater than that of Oxford and Cambridge together, but its work is not confined to London. The charter describes it as "founded for the benefit of all classes and denominations of Her Majesty's (Queen Victoria's) faithful subjects, without any distinction whatsoever, both in the United Kingdom and elsewhere." This fact makes London University of the greatest value to Colleges throughout the Empire which cannot be affiliated to a nearby university, and also to countless lone students on land and sea who work for its degrees.

Founded in 1836, London was long the only University in England open to those not members of the State Church, and it admitted women to full membership as early as 1878. It has always exacted a very high scholastic standard from its students, and in addition to the usual courses offers especial facilities for the study of law, medicine, art, and music, economics, journalism, and librarianship.

Birmingham And Others

During the last sixty years or so, but more notably in this century, universities of another type have been springing up in England. They express the striving of the great industrial cities after culture, and after expert training and research connected with their industries. The "Provincial Universities," as they are often called, are the manifestation of strong local patriotism, and each has a marked individuality. They combine the pursuit of liberal arts with more positively vocational studies, and largely draw their students from their own area, in which they become the natural centers of cultural life. They gain greatly from the fact that many of their former students live nearby and keep in contact with them. Each embodies a different ideal and has its own chosen methods of approach.

From time to time further articles by Mr. Timpson, devoted to one or another of the newer universities in Great Britain, will appear on this page.—Education Editor.

N. Miller, Oxford

Queen Mary, as Honorary Doctor, and Viscount Halifax, Chancellor of the University (and now British Ambassador to the United States), walking in the Annual Encaenia Procession at Oxford.

Through the Editor's Window

On Playtime—From a Parent Symposium

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Can the modern home give the child real experiences? This was the subject of one of the discussions to which I listened with interest, while attending the Progressive Education Association conference in Philadelphia recently. The group, made up largely of parents, was dealing with "Problems of Out-of-School Activities" and had been addressed by Sidonie M. Gruenberg of the Child Study Association of America.

Helping children to feel that they are really a part of the home, that their activity in making the group expression of home and family really count, was discussed in some detail, several parents bringing out specific ways in which their own children, or children of their friends, have not only definite chores to perform but also certain delightful opportunities to do the jolly things, such as helping to choose wallpaper, rugs, etc., in redecorating projects, or being included when plans for entertaining guests are made. It was emphasized by many of those who took part in the discussion, however, that the home should be much more alert and active in giving the children of the family these genuine homemaking (not mere housekeeping) experiences.

* * *

From this the group in considering out-of-school activities in the community, came inevitably to the subject of movies and other "spectator" types of recreation. Mrs. Gruenberg was inclined to feel that specific movies do not influence youngsters as sharply as anxious parents sometimes fear they do. "This dread that everything has such an influence!" she commented. "If this were so we would not need to be here"—she meant "be here conferring on providing good homes, normal family life, and wholesome surroundings." We would merely "feed the child exactly the right movie and the right book and the right picture" and he would be influenced correctly. These things have influence, but need not be taken so hard, was her thought. Instead, she would have us enrich the child's whole background of home and family companionship, in the confidence that these other "influences" will have less power. She quoted her own son, with whom she attended a movie that rather horrified her as a parent but seemed to leave the boy untouched. "Mother," he said, "you don't go to movies in the right spirit. You ought to let them just wash over you."

Not that we ourselves would recommend this. But it does seem sometimes in educational matters in both home and school that we parents and educators cannot see the woods for the trees. The father of a 'teen age girl cheered me not long ago when I asked him about the influence of radio thrillers upon her (she listens to many of those we grown-ups find horrifying). "They seem to go in one ear and out the other," he said, having first expressed a fine confidence in her. "She takes them much as we used to take the exciting fairy tales we read as children. She is surrounded by normal family and home life, and enjoys her hobbies and the things we do together. I feel that other, more artificial types of interests will gradually drop out—in fact I have seen some of them come and go."

* * *

Mrs. Gruenberg would bear him out, I believe, for in addition to pointing out that enriching the good is more effective than merely forbidding or censoring the bad, she said: Children are immune to much that we are not yet adjusted to. They have been growing up in an age of movies, airplanes, radio, motor cars. They are critical of these things in ways we do not realize, for they do not have first to adjust themselves to shocks from them.

However, in speaking of the long vacation—originally granted by the public schools because children were needed to work on the farms—the parents and Mrs. Gruenberg brought out that the average home finds it impossible alone to give its children a rich enough experience to overbalance these influences of sometimes doubtful value. School, home, and community should get together on a balanced program, it was urged. Only through full co-operation of all three can children be provided with active experiences that help to discount or counteract the merely passive "spectator" and "listening" types of recreation.

* * *

Where neighborhoods in the old sense still exist, groups of parents often have been formed. But several heartening projects where "neighborhoods" are not geographical groups were described.

In one city, a group of downtown parents whose children play together at school, got acquainted and organized a "day camp," keeping the children together all summer in a fine program of indoor and outdoor activities, the parents taking turns (fathers, too, by the way). Handicrafts, trips to the park and to points of interest, story hours, music—all were provided and each day a parent gave a morning or afternoon taking charge.

Another project is a permanent group of parents, men and women, called the Jack and Jill Club—an idea that has spread to several cities. These parents were friends anyway, playing bridge together, etc., and extended their social activities to include the children (various ages, too) through planning with them an active program of group experiences in which as many as possible joined, the parents in turn taking charge.

* * *

Cellar playrooms solved the problem in a more compact neighborhood, with planned guidance toward hobbies and organized play, yet entirely informal. In another "neighborhood," where school was out at 3:30, parents arranged to have a group of eight-year olds who had become something of a problem gang, meet at school from 3:30 to 5, and engaged for them a trained leader.

It was brought out, too, that we are inclined to over-stress "age groups"—that if encouraged to do so, several ages can play together happily, just as did the children of a large family in an earlier day, older ones helping younger ones, and everybody gaining by it. Parties need not be so segregated as to ages, either, Mrs. Gruenberg suggested. Two boys in a family may well entertain their friends by sharing the same party.

M. J. T.

A Tuesday Column

Pointers for Piano Players

17—New Way and Old Way of Piano Approach

By Margaret Anderton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The merging of the good old ways and the new ways of piano approach and of developing playing ability brings to us the usual expressions of opinion as to which way is best. We meet with some of the older generations who would disregard the new, chiefly because it is a new way, as well as those of the younger who smile in gentle amusement over the way their mothers and grandmothers had to hold their hands and practice with interminable repetitions for mechanical perfections which in their days was the desideratum of accomplished pianism.

In fact, times have moved so rapidly in the mode of approach that quite young matrons still have some vivid childish recollections of rather woe-begone hours, perched on a rather lumpy stool, their little dangling feet far removed from the floor, as well as the forbidden pedals, facing what seemed like the illimitable heights of their upright piano. This imposing instrument loomed up some five feet or more, with "drapes," ornaments, etc., and at top center a most relentless metronome would be clanking, which plunged them into efforts to keep time via the five-finger exercises, with the "alleviation" of an occasional "piece"—usually a sonatina.

Swing of the Pendulum

The swing of the pendulum from those days was almost too drastic at first; but time has intervened. Some inspired common sense has stepped in, and has merged a new way of study (after much thought, testing of its measure of quality and illumination) based upon the best traditions of the past, cutting away the deadening mistakes, and introducing new developments which are logical, practical, and make for refreshing progress.

Grown-ups who today are flocking back to their pianos after a lapse of years, are a little startled sometimes at first to find that a broad musicianship (with all that word implies) now goes hand in hand at the piano with the technic; also that technic is best considered as a means to produce musical effects. It is not alone that a certain amount of drill is done away with, but also that the prime urge is to make music on the piano.

A Happy Discovery

A grown-up who comes to a realization that the ideal music-maker of today can be a good mechanician—not a "piano mechanic"—and that actually by a skillfully chosen piece of music the technic can be developed from it, and through it, has made a happy discovery. Those who in former years have had strictly severe drilling on the mechanics will find the former skill returning, and with the way of vitalizing music interest, the hours now spent with the piano will become as illuminating as an electric light.

Is it not curious how the wheel of time turns back and forward, and, in a way back again? Now the ancient clavichord (off-shoot of spinet) and the spinet-piano of our nineteen-forties, follow with some modifications the same general trend.

By the same curious coincidence the action of the fingers—or rather I should say their position, viz.: flat, close to the keys—bears considerable likeness to the rather flat, close-to-key pianistic touch advocated by both the famed London teacher, Mathhay, and an even flatter position advocated by the teacher of our present-day virtuoso, Gieseking.

Tremolo Effect

In playing the ancient clavichord the utmost delicacy of pressure is required, and as there were no pedals in those old-world days, the sound-prolongation of dotted notes, etc., is done by a tremolo act of the flattened finger, similar to that on a violin string.

It is as different to any piano touch as can be imagined. The writer, some years back in Paris, had the privilege of learning how to handle the spinet, clavichord, also harpsichord, from the famous old Arnold Dolmetsch, specialist on old-world music and instruments. It was most interesting, and a liberal education in playing Bach fugues, especially.

Ways With Piano Keys

As past centuries have rolled along, how our ways of handling our piano keys have changed! The "Peaceful Wrist Era," for example. Moscheles, of the Vienna School of piano playing, well into the 1860 period taught his pupils that one should be able to play piano passages with a glass of water balanced on one's "peaceful wrist."

When the famous and turbulent virtuoso, Liszt, came along, the old way of using the hands was changed to a new way, so startling, so different, so effectively daring, with such power, such fearless use of hands and arms and fingers. Rubinstein and Liszt both used these new ways, the greater power developed in the piano necessitated a change.

In Leipzig at one time, Liszt's appearance at a concert was "verboten" lest his "awful methods" of playing might corrupt the students at the Royal Conservatory; and that was around in the 1880 period.

Power and more power has come since, more and more technic demands, until the swing of the pendulum again has reacted today toward a more subtle type in both speed and agility. Again new ways of handling our hands, new ways to meet the needs of the atmospheric type of music, the more responsive piano keys, a greater dynamic power in the instrument, bring a larger variety of tonal effects with less manal effort.

Next Tuesday: True and False Ways to Practice.

SCHOOLS—British Isles

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School Editors and Reporters Told They Will Find Their Training Valuable

At Columbia University this week will assemble members of the Columbia Scholastic Press Association, a nation-wide organization of editors of school newspapers and periodicals. These young people, and others who work on their school papers in schools public and private throughout the United States, are many of them thinking ahead to the day when they graduate and go after some sort of writing or editorial job.

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Those of us who have worked on school publications and worked hard, have never regretted a minute of it. It was fun. At times it had glamour. It was satisfying. But looking back on it from jobs held since school days, we find that most of all it trained us in ways that have proved useful whatever we have done since.

I want to talk about this. If only for this, a staff or reporter job on a school paper would, I think, be worth doing well.

What are some of these gains? You train yourself to be interested in people. Not just curious: that is idle and sometimes gossipy. This "interested" is an encouraging, helpful kind. You are always trying to "bring people out," to help them express themselves and share with you their enthusiasms or what they know. You learn to talk less yourself in favor of getting someone else to talk, and you get into the habit of digging around in your interviewing until you turn up the things the other fellow can say best. You are continually "discovering" the interesting and worthwhile in people, helping them to discover the best in themselves. Any good reporter will acknowledge that this is an attitude which has grown steadily in him. It is one of the most useful and satisfying attitudes in life.

To "See A Story"

You are training yourself to "see a story" in what is going on around you. Once you capture this viewpoint, even as a beginner, daily living becomes a thrilling adventure that never really fails you. It is a talent worth developing. It calls for the encouraging interest in people just described, for zest or enthusiasm, a sense of the dramatic, a quick ability mentally to organize or arrange events, ability to see contrasts, and of course for a love of people that enables you to realize what other people like to know about.

Seeing a story, pointing up ordinary everyday happenings into mental headlines and possible "leads"—this is like some gift a fairy godmother might have brought to the cradle in some ancient fairy tale. You, the prince or princess who goes through life "seeing stories" in people and events, relating these stories to larger events, not only have abilities useful in holding certain kinds of jobs, but also have a wealth of experience and adventure ahead no matter what you do for a living.

All Around You

A third and related ability you will probably be glad to have is that of finding stories and interest not in some remote field but in everyday human life. "How do you find so much to write about?" people say. The fact is, that when you are getting your subjects out of people and events right at hand, there is never any lack of material. This sense of abundance is challenging. You learn to sift out the best. You are right out where things happen. The subway, the mob, the prom, the office all yield their material. Even if you write books later on, you will probably be the kind of novelist who deals with real people and real events. You may write literary essays because you love them, but they will draw their subjects from real life and be warm and full of human interest. Some day make a list of authors you admire, then look up their careers. Amazing how many at one time worked on a newspaper or magazine! Dickens, O. Henry, Dumas, Barrie, and fistfuls of the living writers.

If you are taking your school newspaper work seriously—and most of you probably are—you are teaching yourself to be more alert, to work more quickly, and to be accurate. Reporters and editors have to develop these three qualities and they stand one in good stead always. A good reporter, even in spite of the speed with which he has to work, learns to check his facts, check the spelling of people's names, check his quotations of their speeches. Laws of libel, the reactions of readers, and the newspaper's own sense of responsibility demand this. At conventions or mass meetings you often will find the reporters of rival papers helping each other out by checking with each other the facts and statements covered.

You are also teaching yourself to write lively, clear, vigorous prose, straightforward and swift and without mannerisms. You teach yourself to make your verbs work, to have a good working vocabulary of concise words that are in general use, to get rid of hackneyed phrases. In order to keep improving, you teach yourself to notice other people's writing, and to read intelligently and widely. You do not need to be told that this will improve your approach in whatever you do after you graduate. It will improve your business letters and letters of application, should improve your conversation mightily, and perhaps be a means of landing you in some journalistic, writing, or editorial job later on.

Editorial experience on a school paper gives you a chance to train yourself in critical judgment. It gives you experience in helping to guide public opinion and the responsibility for doing this wisely. It helps you learn to work with people in a diplomatic way. All this is extremely useful later on. Not least of the editor's gains, too, is training in seeing into movements and events, getting the whole picture in all its relationships and knowing how to make good use of this understanding—whether for the enlightenment of school, community, or region. This, too, is an attitude of mind that is worth having, no matter what you do later on.

So whether, after graduation, you find your niche on some town or city daily or country weekly; or as an advertising copy writer or turning out publicity copy for some product; or writing business letters that please the boss but which you yourself never sign; or writing screen stories or radio scripts, or best seller novels or worst-seller poetry; or doing something not remotely related to school journalism—I think you will find that you use everything you learned while working on your school newspaper, and that you are glad you went after some of these habits and skills and attitudes a little harder while you had such a fine chance.

'Persons' or 'People'

Help Yourself to Easy English—44
52 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PERSON or PARTY: Why do we have both words, *person* and *party*? Because *person* means *one*; *party* is a collective noun, meaning *several*.

Example: He is calling upon a certain person. (One, we cannot say party.)

Winona is going with a party to Europe. (Several, we say party.)

Caution: Let us not say party when we mean person.

PERSONS or PEOPLE: Why do we have both words, *persons* and *people*? *Persons* refers to individuals; *people* refers to a group of persons thought of collectively, with a common or public interest (which is frequently national).

Example: How many *persons* did he interview today? (meaning individuals).

The *people* of any country should have an interest in its welfare.

Caution: Let us not say *people* when we mean *persons*.

Exercise

Mark C for correct sentences; X for incorrect ones.

1. A certain party gave me that information.
2. Mary went with a party to Sweden.
3. Frank gave a certain party his ticket.
4. He discussed his plans with a person next door.
5. There are only ten people coming to lunch.
6. We invited eight people to the lecture.

* * *

Answers

Exercise: 1—X (a certain person); 2—C; 3—X (a certain person); 4—C; 5—X (ten persons or guests); 6—X (persons).

If you write about anything in this series, please address the Education Editor.

Awake to the Riches of Free Peoples

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Long Island

Dear Chairman:

Every mode of communication is so filled with the enormity of the misery and suffering widespread today that peoples everywhere wonder if there is a way out. I gladly and loudly answer, "Yes!" if this burdensome point of view comes my way again. The wealth of goodness that is at the disposal of every citizen in our free land today makes this answer possible.

May I speak freely of why I so forcefully know that we are so fortunate? My family and friends live quite moderately, and even those with less monetary security have the same privileges.

Just think, for four hours last Saturday we were able via the radio to hear the Metropolitan Opera Company broadcast the entire score of "Tristan and Isolde," perhaps the most heavenly and inspiring music ever written.

Let me cite another—for a ten-cent round-trip fare in New York City one can spend hours, days, in fact, in hearing free lectures on a wide variety of subjects from ancient art to modern Indian art in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The galleries themselves not only feed one's mind but also one's spirit. A twenty-cent round-trip fare to Chicago's Art Institute offers the same opportunity. Where else could the layman see such an educational, and yet entertaining exhibit as Mrs. Thorne's collection of miniature rooms of American furniture and homes? In less than an hour you can travel from an early Maine cottage to a modern San Francisco penthouse. Not only the large cities have these art wonders, for now for a nominal sum traveling art galleries penetrate our Nation's farthest outpost.

Everywhere are parks in the city dwellers' yearn for greenness and their desire to swim, play baseball, and so on.

Our libraries are free to all. If we persevere we can all obtain an education or add to what we have learned.

America is rich if she will only awake, know, and appreciate and use what she "hath in her house." Then, we must give of "our hearts' rich overflow" of good to all with whom we come in contact. This is our gift to the world and to the relief of our foreign brother's present grief and heartbreaks. It is well known that a sharing of our own good aids the most forlorn of spirit to lift himself up.

(Mrs.) M. J. C.

* * *

Meeting with courage and endurance the problems caused by the war is doing us good. Most of us note with gratitude the deepening of mutual appreciation and understanding between English-speaking peoples. In the United States, as probably elsewhere, there is, too, a great awakening of appreciation for the good land in which one lives and the blessings of the Democratic Way of living.

May we have word from more of you young people for this discussion column?

Cheerio . . . **Chairman**

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Commerce and Finance

Urges Chartering of National Corporations by Government

Business and Industry

Connely Wants Finance Given Defense Job

Urging that finance be given its share in the defense program, Emmet F. Connely, President of the Investment Bankers Association, speaking before the Advertising Club of Boston, at the Hotel Statler, called for the creation of a finance division of the National Defense Advisory Commission which would marshall the forces of private credit so that "government credit would be available for the tasks it alone can assume" and lay plans for the economic readjustment that must be made when the present emergency ceases.

"There are experts in every other line of industry working on materials, on prices on production, on priorities, on labor but no one has the responsibility of studying, planning and carrying out the great problem of financing the defense billions," Mr. Connely said. "Capable and effective as the Treasury and R. F. C. are, there should be an independent division to carry out this work.

Wants Finance Division

"There should be a finance division manned by experts who would counsel with government agencies and make sure that just as much of this financing be done through private channels as possible, so as to leave government credit as unburdened as possible for jobs it simply must take care of."

The contribution such a division could make toward preparations for peace would be equally important, the investment bankers' leader asserted.

To avoid the chaotic conditions that followed the first World War we must prepare for "an all-out peacetime drive for prosperity" now, he continued.

"We are looking forward to that day when the swords can be beaten into ploughshares, but there is no time to lose in making plans to overcome the problems we will face at that time.

Need Flexible Blue Print

"The transition from a war economy to normal peacetime operations will put the American way of life to the acid test. It will not be found wanting if we face the post-war period with a blue print, necessarily flexible, but one which will lay plans for peacetime conversion of plants and methods for utilizing excess capacities in the various industries now engaged in the necessary, but tragic, task of producing war products," Mr. Connely said.

The speaker urged members of the advertising fraternity to arouse the public to an awareness of the necessity that plans be undertaken now for the "changeover" to peacetime production.

"An informed public, I'm sure, would insist that this study be commenced at once," he asserted. "It is our duty to rally them to the need—not only so that they may be an ally to business, but most important of all, an ally to a continuing democracy—to an even better democracy."

Elec. Bond & Share Net for 1940 Equal To 29 Cents Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric Bond & Share Company, public utility holding concern, reported 1940 net income of $9,979,293, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 29 cents a share of common stock. This compared with $9,709,074 or 24 cents a share in 1939.

The report disclosed the company sold during the year 240,000 shares of common stock and a like number of common stock option warrants of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation for $153,789.

Regarding the company's extended discussions with the Securities & Exchange Commission on the integration requirements of the Public Utility Act, the report said the officers and directors "have not conceived it to be their duty to oppose changes in the system's physical or corporate status, but they consider it to be their duty to see that such changes should be approached on the basis of the protection of the interests of the investors in the system.

"With these fundamentals in view, your officers are now actively engaged in discussing with the Securities & Exchange Commission as to certain steps which it is hoped will contribute to a solution of the problems presented by the Public Utility Holding Company Act."

Listed on N. Y. Exchange

NEW YORK (AP)—Northwest Airlines, Inc., joined the growing list of aircraft and air transit companies whose shares are traded in the New York Stock Exchange. The exchange announced listing of Northwest Airlines common shares on the "big board" had been approved.

EATON & HOWARD
BALANCED FUND

The Trustees have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share payable March 25, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 14, 1941.

March 11, 1941 24 Federal St., Boston

The TORRINGTON COMPANY
DIVIDEND

A dividend of forty cents per share has been declared, payable April 1, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3:00 P. M., March 19, 1941.

A. W. BURG, Treasurer
March 7, 1941.

Would Aid Defense

Emmett F. Connely

President of the Investment Bankers Association of America.

Brazil Buys More Than It Sells To U. S. During 1940

RIO DE JANEIRO (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—For the first time Brazil last year bought more goods from the United States than it sold to the northern neighbor.

Imports from the United States totaled $129,000,000, compared with $84,000,000 in 1939. At the same time, Brazil sold the United States coffee and other products worth $105,000,000 compared with $101,000,000 in the previous year.

These figures, announced by the Ministry of Finance, are included in an annual report which shows an 11 per cent decrease in Brazil's sales abroad last year.

Total Brazil sales were $248,325,900 compared with $280,775,950 in 1939. Brazil bought during 1940 a total of $248,207,450 compared with $249,181,600 in 1939.

The falling off in total Brazilian trade was due to the war and the blockade of Axis ports.

Major elements in the nation's trade picture at present are:

1. Almost complete substitution of products made in the United States for German goods.

2. An opening of new markets in practically every part of the world, especially Canada which jumped its purchases to $5,000,000 from $1,000,000.

3. An increase in the prices of many exports, notably the meat purchased heavily by Great Britain.

4. A rise in British purchases from Brazil to a value of $43,000,000 from $27,000,000 in 1939.

Rise of 9.4 P. C. In Carloadings Is Expected in 1941

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Defense Advisory Commission estimated that carloadings, key index of American business prosperity, would increase 9.4 per cent in 1941 and 16.9 per cent in 1942 compared with last year.

Ralph Budd, Transportation Commissioner, made public the forecast based on commodity figures compiled by the Commission's Bureau of Research and Statistics and converted into carload equivalents by the Association of American Railroads.

The overall estimate covers both defense and civilian requirements for United States and British purchases.

Mr. Budd estimated the total increase in carloadings for 1941 at 3,426,628, an average weekly increase of 65,900 cars above 1940. Carloadings in 1942, he figured, will exceed 1940 by 6,140,373, an average weekly increase of 118,100.

The commissioner said that because of inherent difficulties in long-range forecasting the estimates would be revised from time to time.

Among the figures on which the commission based its estimates were increases for 1941 of 12.4 per cent in bituminous coal, 30.1 per cent in iron ore, 30 per cent in iron and steel shipments of all kinds, 26.6 per cent in scrap iron and scrap steel, and 30.7 per cent in automobiles, trucks, parts and tires.

Nova Scotia Surplus Highest in History

HALIFAX (CP)—A surplus of $946,337, highest in the history of Nova Scotia, was reported by Premier A. S. MacMillan for the fiscal year ended last Nov. 30 as he presented the public accounts in the Legislature.

The surplus was attained, the Premier announmed, after the province had set aside from revenue for the year sinking fund instalments totaling $535,161. The surplus on ordinary account, before charging off sinking funds was $1,481,499.

Revenue for the year was $13,591,066, against expenditure of $12,644,728, including sinking fund.

The Government last year had budgeted for a deficit of $193,243, taking into account the same figure for sinking fund. Revenue was estimated at $12,840,766 and probable expenditure at $13,034,009.

Business Failures Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended March 6 numbered 241, compared with 305 in the previous week and 280 in the comparable week of 1940, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Senator Urges Chartering Of Corporations

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Chartering of national corporations by the Federal Government as one move in a fourfold effort "to re-establish and encourage free private enterprise" was recommended to the Monopoly Committee today by its Chairman, Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming.

At the committee's final public session, Senator O'Mahoney reviewed its two years and nine months of inquiry into economic ills and declared democracy was endangered by failure of the people to understand and correct "the causes of economic instability." He concluded his 6,000-word statement by proposing:

Outlines Scheme

"1. National charters for national corporations, in order that these agencies may have a definite and a free place in our economy and local business may be differentiated and protected from national business.

"2. The effective and thorough enforcement of the anti-trust laws to maintain competition and to prevent all combinations and agreements that destroy business.

"3. The encouragement of new business and small enterprise by revision of the tax laws for the purpose of encouraging new employment and new industry.

"4. A national conference called by Congress of the various organizations representative of business, labor, agriculture and consumers to concentrate public thought and action on the (economic) objectives on which there is general agreement."

The committee, created in 1938 at the suggestion of President Roosevelt, and composed of senators, representatives and officials of federal agencies, soon will report to Congress its own set of recommendations and it was expected that they would follow the lines laid down by Senator O'Mahoney.

The Chairman said the basic trouble with the nation's economic system was that "business organization has grown to such proportions that neither the people, as individuals, nor through their local governments, are able to cope with it." He added that "even the governments of the states themselves are in truth and in fact submerged by modern business organization."

Wealth Concentration

"It appears," he declared, "that the great bulk of the wealth and income of the country is owned by corporations, that the overwhelming percentage of this is owned by comparatively few corporations, that the stock ownership of these corporations is not substantially distributed among the people of the conutry and, finally, that the dividends paid by these corporations go to a very small proportion of the population."

The result of this growth of corporations, he said, has been "an increasing trend toward a further concentration of investment in government" which unless halted "will end only in all-powerful government."

"If we are to avoid an all-powerful government," he told the committee, "we have no recourse but to re-establish and encourage free, private enterprise—private enterprise which will be free from the arbitrary control of private organization as well as of public organization."

Am. Wool Council Being Organized

NEW YORK (AP)—C. B. Wardlaw, President of the National Wool Growers' Association, announced organization of wool growers, wool dealers, and farm and consumer bodies into the American Wool Council.

The new Council, he said, would seek to protect and increase markets for American wool.

State chapters now are in process of formation, said Mr. Wardlaw, in 16 states ranging from Texas through the entire west.

The opening operations of the council are being financed by the wool growers through an assessment of each bag of wool sold.

Incorporators of the council are Mr. Wardlaw, whose home is in Del Rio, Texas, Roscoe C. Rich of Burley, Idaho, and Fred R. Marshall of Salt Lake City.

The council's first undertaking will be the publication next week of a booklet outlining "the advantages to consumers" of the new wool products labeling act and defining the responsibilities it places on manufacturers and merchants.

Borden Co. 1940 Net $1.72 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Borden Company's net earnings for the year ended December 31, 1940, were $7,582,617, or 3.5 per cent on its sales of $216,795,850 in the United States, Canada and export markets, Theodore G. Montague, president, told its 47,396 stockholders and 27,080 employees in the company's eighty-third annual report.

Net income in 1940 was $397,220 less than in 1939, when profits were 3.8 per cent on sales of $208,789,250. Earnings were $1.72 a share on the 4,396,704 common shares of $15 par value, against $1.81 a share on the same amount of outstanding stock in 1939.

Taxes in 1940 totaled $6,477,171, about 85 per cent as much as total net income. They were $1.47 a share, or seven cents a share more than dividends paid last year.

Revisions in Farm Act Seen Palliatives for Excess Output

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—After three years without revision in the farm program, three important proposals are now before Congress for revision of the Farm Act of 1938, and these are largely responsible for recent gyrations in the commodity markets, particularly in wheat. The 1938 Act, called by ex-Secretary Wallace "the nation's well-matured answer to the challenge of an undisputed need for profound agricultural readjustments," failed to make any profound adjustment in the fundamental tendency of American crops to run in excess of demand.

Export subsidies, adopted in 1939 and 1940 for wheat, cotton, and corn after Mr. Wallace had emphatically condemned them in previous years, failed to solve the problem. On the production side farm yields rose last year to the highest levels on record, and the war has knocked the bottom out of the export markets.

For example last year's wheat production of round 800,000,000 bushels was about 100,000,000 in excess of takings, and will raise next summer's carry-over to round 385,000,000 bushels, while indications are that this year's crop will run another 100,000,000 over requirements and lift the carry-over in the summer of 1942 to round 500,000,000 bushels.

Too Much Wheat, Cotton

The four wheat-exporting countries, Canada, Argentina, Australia and the United States, have about 1,330,000,000 bushels in excess of probable world imports; this is an increase of about 300,000,000 bushels in a year. Canada alone will have a carry-over next summer equal to about three years' needs for Great Britain.

Cotton is in similar position. Last summer's crop was round 12,500,000 bales, and while domestic consumption is at record levels and may exceed 9,000,000 bales, exports will probably not go over 1,500,000 bales, adding another million to a million-and-a-half bales to the carry-over next summer, bringing it perhaps to round 14,000,000 bales, while nearly all foreign countries have increased their production and the world's total stock (production and carry-over) is currently about double a year's world requirements.

Except for last year, the corn supply is the largest in 15 years, and the indicated carry-over this summer will be round 750,000,000-800,000,000 bushels, the largest on record and five times the 1928-1932 average.

This only represents an acceleration of the trends of previous years. The war, for instance, as Secretary Wickard has recently pointed out several times, has only accelerated the decline in our foreign markets for cotton; and the same is true for world wheat requirements. On the supply side, an impending industrial revolution in farming continually increases the productivity of American agriculture through the use of more machinery, better seed (like the new hybrid corn) and better husbandry.

Fundamental Trouble Unsolved

Moreover, the farm program has failed to correct the situation, for the fundamental reason that it continues to support the farmer on his farm, and the farmer continues to surprise himself and the government by his productivity. Acreage curtailment means that the farmer lets go his poorer land and uses his better, and the yield on cotton acreage, for instance, has risen about 25 per cent in recent years.

Or the farmer makes up for his restricted acreage by using better corn, the modern hybrid, for instance, turning out about 25 per cent more per acre. Or the farmer, urged to get out of his regular cash crops, gets into somebody else's cash crop and the problem is only shifted round—Southern cotton growers switch into soybeans, wheat growers go into beets, and others move over into dairying.

Out of the many farm bills in the Congressional hopper, the three with any prospect of passage are as follows.

The Department of Agriculture has a bill to tighten up its control of wheat and corn growing. Up to now, neither of these have been under market quotas. Producers have been paid soil conservation money, to switch from cash crops into soil-building crops, but this only postpones present production with the ultimate result of increasing the productivity of American farms. They have also received parity payments, but this encourages them to keep on planting. Non-cooperators in the program have continued to market wheat under the price umbrella of the official program, and non-commercial corn growers have been exempted.

Quota System Likely

Now, however, Agriculture officials have made it clear that little less than a miracle would avert the need of asking the farmers to vote on a quota system—wheat farmers in May, corn farmers in the fall. If two thirds of the farmers vote for a quota, then as the law now stands they are liable to penalty for everything they market over the quota, but they can retain the excess production for future years, or feed it on the farm. But the Department of Agriculture wants to tighten this up, and so the bill contains far heavier penalties for production in excess of the quotas.

The second important bill is the Bankhead bill to raise crop loans up to parity for leading crops except corn, and up to 85 per cent for corn, in case a quota is imposed. This means around 16 cents for cotton and $1.13 for wheat. This would amount to a price-fixing operation at much higher levels than at present, and would probably force the Commodity Credit Corporation, which is already loaded up with surplus crops and is rumored about to ask Congress for another $500,000,000 on top of its present $1,400,000,000, to take on a much bigger lending and foreclosing program than heretofore.

The other bill is the Fulmer bill to put crop loans at two thirds of the "parity price" and then to instal the "income certificate" plan which is a thinly disguised processing tax. The processing tax was struck down by the Supreme Court of 1936, but since then a processing tax has been imposed on sugar under the guise of an excise tax and it is strange that the proponents of the income certificate plan do not come out frankly for a processing tax, now that the Supreme Court has been so changed and Mr. Wallace and his euphemisms are no longer in Agriculture.

Objections to Both Bills

The Bankhead bill probably would raise the price of the leading farm products substantially, for obvious reasons, while the Fulmer bill would probably lower them by at least part of the "income certificate" processing tax. For this reason the farm markets have been gyrating round on guesses as to which, if either, of these bills is likely to become law.

Senator Bankhead's bill is said to have Senate support, and Representative Fulmer's bill to have House support; each is head of the Agriculture Committee in his own wing of Congress. The Department of Agriculture has been coy and refrained from espousing either one, presumably because it is divided in its own house. Secretary Wickard is not enthusiastic about the Bankhead bill, because it would accelerate the present year-after-year upward tendency in the government's holdings of surplus crops.

The objection to the Fulmer bill is equally strong—the processing tax would either be reflected back to the farmer in lower prices, as it was in the case of hogs several years ago, or else be passed on to the consumer in higher prices which would curb consumption and hurt those of the urban population not yet on the food stamp plan. Presumably because it would involve an independent revolving fund in Agriculture, the Treasury dislikes the "income certificate" plan, and the President is reported reluctant to support what would in effect be a very heavy sales tax on "bread and britches."

Hence there is a possibility that neither the Bankhead nor the Fulmer bill may go through, or that they may be resolved into some new kind of legislative salad with a little of this and a little of that. The chances seem better for the Department's own bill to tighten up its powers when it gets wheat and corn quota votes from the farmers—if it gets them.

Compulsory Restrictions Due

The long-term trend of the farm program seems to run something as follows. First there was the Farm Board principle of loans to hold up and peg prices. This was found to defeat itself by stimulating production. So there was added to it a system of paying the farmers to plow under, and then not to produce. This didn't sound so good, so it was "bowdlerized" in the form of soil conservation payments, which accomplished the same purpose indirectly while encouraging better farming, rotation, etc.

But this was counter-acted when conforming farmers improved their husbandry and cultivated only their best land, and when non-conforming farmers rammed up the production without benefits; while it also tended to discourage exports. This was followed by subsidies, but the foreign markets shrank away even beyond the lure of subsidies and besides, other countries hit on the same idea.

Thereupon financial persuasion had to to be implemented by legal coercion, in the form of penalty taxes for producers in excess of market quotas. These have been in effect in cotton for two years, and in tobacco for one year but the farmers won't vote for them except in semi-despair, and the Department of Agriculture chose last year to twist the corn figures to avoid political repercussions of asking the corn farmers to vote on quotas just before election. Now, however, the statistics are too far gone for any twisting, and surpluses are running up so consistently that there is no dodging the next step in corn and wheat—compulsory restrictive quotas.

Only one genuine and permanent solution seems possible for the farm surplus population—such a spread and swell in industrial activity as to take up the surplus of farmers into factories and workshops in big towns and little towns. Already the defense program is moving in that direction, but no way has been decided upon by which a return to depression can be avoided after it is over.

U. S. Steel Units Set February Output Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Subsidiaries of United States Steel Corp. established a February record last month in the shipment of finished steel products.

Company officials reported the shipments as 1,548,451 tons, an increase of 539,195 tons over last February's 1,009,256 tons.

January shipments totaled 1,682,454 tons but there were three more working days in that month.

The previous February record was in 1929 when shipments totaled 1,388,407 tons.

Westinghouse Has a Record Year in 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. recorded during 1940 the greatest expansion in business in its 55 years of existence, A. W. Robertson, Chairman, and G. H. Bucher, President, reported to stockholders.

New records, the report stated, were made in the volume of incoming orders, amount of sales billed, value of unfilled orders, the total pay roll for the year and the number of employees at the end of a year. At the same time, the company's increased tax bill represented $427 for each Westinghouse employee in 1940, based on the average number employed during the year, compared with $238 in 1939.

Orders Soar

Orders received during 1940 amounted to $400,477,724, an increase of 87 per cent over 1939. Approximately 40 per cent of this 1940 business was orders in connection with the national defense program.

Net sales billed amounted to $239,431,447, an increase of 37 per cent over last year. The previous peak was $216,364,588 in 1929.

Unfilled orders at Dec. 31, 1940, were $223,685,737, up 216 per cent over 1939.

Net income for the year was $18,985,428 compared with $13,854,365 in 1939, an increase of 37 per cent.

At the close of 1940, employees numbered 58,503 compared with 48,487 at the beginning of the year. The average hours worked per employee per week at the close of the year stood at 38.47 as compared with 36.65 hours at the beginning of the year.

The total pay roll for 1940 amounted to $109,743,043 compared with $80,916,341 in 1939.

The report continued:

"In view of the unprecedented increase in the company's business which is largely due to orders for national defense, the thought might arise that profits during the coming year will be high. The business of the company should be good, but after meeting taxes and ordinary and extraordinary expenses, profits will not be above normal."

The company has no bank loans or bonded indebtedness, the report pointed out. At Dec. 31, 1940, current assets amounted to $137,833,517, and current liabilities to $32,530,975. These figures compare with current assets of $118,546,088 at Dec. 31, 1939 and with current liabilities in 1939 of $16,294,466, "an increase of $16,236,509 mainly from the increase in federal tax liability."

Dividends totaling $12,688,408 were paid during 1940, equal to $4.75 a share on each issued share of preferred and common stock.

National Defense

Though the company's program of rearranging and improving its manufacturing facilities during recent years had prepared it for any moderate increase in the volume of business, "the needs of the defense program required a considerable further expansion."

During 1940, its Steam Division at South Philadelphia was expanded by refitting two manufacturing buildings, construction of a new office building and the purchase of additional equipment. When completed, these improvements will more than double the plant's capacity to produce turbines and allied equipment used in ships.

Two new manufacturing buildings at the Westinghouse Radio Division in Baltimore, Md., were constructed and the offices and engineering buildings were expanded, more than tripling the productive capacity. The Westinghouse Lamp Division now has under construction at Fairmont, W. Va., a new manufacturing building for production of fluorescent lamps.

In addition to its own expansion program, Westinghouse is building and equipping two ordnance plants for the Navy Department, one at Louisville, Ky., and the other at Canton, Ohio. These two plants, erected at a total estimated cost of $21,500,000 will be operated by the Westinghouse Company for the Navy Department.

Celanese-Celluloid Merger Is Planned

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Celluloid Corp, and Celanese Corp. of America were informed by proxies of a plan to merge the two companies, uniting assets of more than $96,000,000. The common stock of Celluloid already is 51 per cent owned by Celanese.

Celanese stockholders will be asked to approve the merger at their annual meeting April 9; Celluloid stockholders will vote the following day.

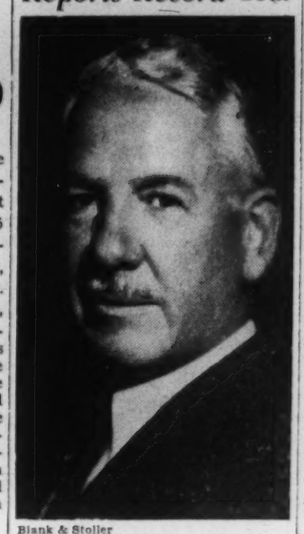
Celluloid Corp. is regarded as having produced the world's first commercial plastic—a mixture of nitrate cellulose and camphor—in 1868. Celanese Corp. is one of the largest producers of cellulose acetate used by Celluloid Corp. as the raw material for plastics.

By the merger, Celanese Corp. would have complete manufacturing control over about 25,000 applications for plastics made from Celluloid Corp. materials.

Stewart-Warner Corp.

CHICAGO (AP)—Stewart-Warner Corporation reported 1940 consolidated net profit of $1,470,804, equal to $1.18 per share, compared with $553,224, or 45 cents, in 1939. Sales in 1940 totaled $29,272,000, an increase of 13 per cent compared with 1939.

Reports Record Year



Blank & Stoller

A. W. Robertson

Chairman of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.

NAM Plans Series Of 'Defense Clinics' To Aid Armament

NEW YORK (AP)—In an effort to establish regional "pooling" of armament industries, the National Association of Manufacturers soon will initiate a series of "defense clinics" throughout the nation.

This development in the United States' effort to rearm ahead of previous schedules was disclosed by officials of the association.

Under plans still subject to modifications, N. A. M. officials, officers of the Army and Navy, and local industrial organizations will take part in an "all-out" effort to co-ordinate defense industries on regional bases.

The program calls for a special train load of service and manufacturing experts to travel thousands of miles within two months in an intensive drive for defense co-ordination.

The itinerary for the first 11 days:

March 17, Richmond; March 18, Charlotte, N. C.; March 19, Atlanta; March 20, Meridia, Miss.; March 21, Mobile; March 24, New Orleans; March 25, Houston; March 26, Dallas; March 27, Oklahoma City, and March 28, Wichita, Kas.

Additional trips are in process of arrangement. The N. A. M. intends to conduct its clinics in 36 states housing the majority of industrial centers.

The clinics will constitute an attempt to show local manufacturers just how they can help in the defense program and to obtain volunteers in the community pooling plan by which government contractors will be able to obtain assistance from local firms without government orders.

This plan is in operation in several localities and the N. A. M. reports greatly heightened output.

Heading the clinic personnel will be Walter D. Fuller, President of the N. A. M. Discussions will be directed by Walter Weisenburger, executive vice-president of the organization.

Earnings Continue To Show Uptrend

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports issued during the past week showing profits per common shares included:

Quarter Ended Dec. 31	1940	1939
Bulova Watch	$2.54	$2.29
Hershey Chocolate	2.26	1.76
Year Ended Dec. 31		
Abbott Laboratories	2.89	2.61
American Metal Co.	2.69	2.12
Am. Tel & Tel. & Subs.	11.26	10.18
American Tobacco	5.55	5.11
E. W. Bliss	3.88	
Borden Co.	1.72	1.81
Bridgeport Brass	1.33	.49
Bucyrus-Erie	1.71	1.09
Bullard Co.	6.15	1.04
Celanese Corp.	3.38	3.53
Corn Products Ref.	3.10	3.32
Crane Co.	1.77	1.48
Houdaille-Hershey	*2.42	*1.34
Int. Silver	9.45	4.98
Marlin-Rockwell	7.16	4.88
Matson Navigation	3.24	1.40
Monsanto Chemical	4.04	3.81
N. Y. Shipbuilding	4.54	1.61
Parke, Davis	1.67	1.89
Pure Oil	1.21	1.10
J. C. Penney	5.91	6.48
Sloss-Sheffield	14.47	6.01
Standard Oil Co. Ohio	7.44	6.64
Thompson Auto. Arms	13.57	
Thompson Products	5.17	3.90

*On Class B Shares.

U. S. Plans Experiment In Magnesium Processing

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Bureau of Mines announced it would conduct an experiment at Pullman, Wash., next week which it believed would lead to commercial production of magnesium for national defense.

If successful, the metal would be used as an aluminum alloy in the manufacture of airplanes.

Officials said they would use an electrothermic process new to the United States.

Commercially, they said, the process might lead to a vast new industry built on the 3,000,000 to 7,000,000 tons of magnesite ore in Washington, an unknown amount in California and smaller deposits in neighboring states. Too, they said, the process could be extended to the huge brucite deposits of Nevada and surrounding areas.

Farley Adopts Slogan 'Buy In The Americas'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—Full of his new-found role of business executive, James A. Farley was back in New York today from a two-month tour of South America, with the slogan "Buy in the Americas."

Although his first undertaking upon on arrival here was to put in a word for the election of Dean Alfange, New Deal Democrat, in today's special poll on the seventeenth Congressional district vacancy, the one-time Democratic national chairman had nothing to say about any politics in his own future plans. Likewise he had nothing to say as to the status of negotiations which have him in the position of possible buyer of New York Yankees baseball system.

The subject of South America, however, was of indubitable interest to Mr. Farley, who came back home convinced that the United States "must do more than improve its cultural relations with South America—it must increase the purchasing power of the republics here."

"There can be no question that the Axis powers have influence in the larger cities of South America," Mr. Farley said. "But there are natural markets for us there, and the real feeling in South America, at least for the present, is for President Roosevelt. They know that their interests are tied up with our interests, and I am satisfied they will follow the lead of the President for defense.

"We have made a mistake in the past in being conscious of South America at different periods and then drifting away. After the World War, we became conscious of the importance of South America and then it died down. We should not let that happen again. We are now becoming aware of the countries down there, and they are also becoming aware of us."

Aluminum Co. Seen Fixing Prices And Barring Competition

NEW YORK (AP)—A special federal prosecutor declared that the Aluminum Company of America, by pricing ingots at a level which made it difficult for competitors to manufacture sheet aluminum and sell it at a profit, had made it impossible for competing fabricators to operate in the black.

The accusation came from Walter L. Rice, special assistant to the U. S. Attorney General, during his continuing summation in the Government's civil anti-trust action against ALCOA, Aluminium, Ltd., and 60 co-defendants.

Replying to a defense contention that competitors could import ingot or use scrap aluminum, Mr. Rice asserted that ALCOA's agreement with foreign producers enabled other American concerns to purchase ingots abroad at only a fraction of a cent less than Aluminum's charge, while scrap material was inferior.

"Prior to 1927, when faced with competing fabricators," Mr. Rice asserted, "ALCOA repeatedly lowered the 'spread' or margin between its charge for ingot and the selling price for sheet, until 1932, when the 'spread' was widened and ALCOA capitulated, for no other reason than that ALCOA was faced with a triple-damage suit and the Department of Justice's investigation."

Earlier, Mr. Rice had accused ALCOA and its predecessor company of maintaining a monopoly in the industry for more than half a century, and of waging—from 1927 to 1933—"a ruthless squeeze campaign against competitors."

Zinc Trading Ends On Speculative Mart

WASHINGTON (AP)—Zinc was removed from the speculative market at the instance of the Defense Commission.

Leon Henderson, head of the commission's price stabilization division, announced that all companies producing and selling slab zinc had pledged themselves to sell only direct to consumers or processors, and that no new sales would be made on the commodities exchange. He declared the price of 7.25 cents a pound for prime western zinc at East St. Louis "appears to be adequate for the foreseeable future."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	620,610
1941 volume to date	24,940,535
1940 volume to date	33,985,031

Stock Market Rally Fades; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—The stock market lost some of its rallying steam today and many of Monday's climbers backed into moderately lower ground.

Fractional gains, well distributed at the start, soon were converted into declines here and there. Dealings slackened after a fairly fast forenoon. While quiet strength still was exhibited by assorted favorites, minus signs were in the majority near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 500,000 shares.

The inclination to cash in on Monday's bulge, brokers said, tended to offset to some extent the revival of bullishness over defense spending prospects when the British-aid bill becomes law. Fears of war upsets as spring breaks in Europe and worries over the labor outlook also were thought to have promoted speculative conservatism.

Resistant stocks included American Telephone, U. S. Rubber, Northern Pacific, Glenn Martin, J. I. Case, North American, Allied Chemical, Standard Oil of N. J., du Pont, and Johns-Manville.

Off at one time or another were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Santa Fe, Anaconda, Kennecott, Westinghouse, General Electric, Montgomery Ward, and Douglas Aircraft.

Supported in the curb were Aluminum of America, which got up about 5 points; Phoenix Securities, Hazeltine, American Cyanamid "B," Pantepec, and Bell Aircraft.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market developed a tinge of irregularity today after some issues, particularly rails, chalked up fresh gains during the forenoon.

Going into the final hour a majority of the active carrier liens still were on the plus side, but gains had been shaved in many cases and numerous others were a shade lower or unchanged. The general corporate list was mixed.

Included in the advancing group were Atlantic Coast Line 5s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 6s, St. Paul 5s, Great Northern 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s and New York Central 5s.

Industrials and utilities showed little change and turnover was generally light. Western Union 5s, Montana Power 3¾s and Bethlehem Steel 3½s were among those gaining small amounts.

U. S. governments were a shade ahead in both stock exchange and over-the-counter trading.

Panama 5s and Argentine 4s were among foreign dollar loans making modest progress.

Ballew Hits Rule Controlling Number Of Apparel Learners

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—A proposed regulation governing the number of learners that apparel manufacturers may employ at subminimum wages "will seriously retard employment of learners and slow up the defense program," Counsel J. H. Ballew of the Southern States Industrial Council said.

Mr. Ballew's views were in a written statement filed before a three-member committee appointed by the Secretary of Labor and the Wage-Hour Administrator to hear arguments on the proposed regulation.

Mr. Ballew said that the number of learners in a new or expanding plant would be limited to 10 per cent of the total employees. If a manufacturer, opening a plant in a new location, was forced to bring 90 per cent of his workers from elsewhere while employing only the remaining 10 per cent from untrained local labor, Mr. Ballew said, "we think the centralization of industry in this country would absolutely cease."

"This is contrary to any sound economic theory, and, as we understand, absolutely contrary to the ideas of those in charge of our defense program," he added.

The Southern States Industrial Council is an organization of manufacturers of the region.

Stocks Show Small Declines in London

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—Small declines were registered in the stock market today following announcement of heavier British sea losses for the week ended March 2.

The selling, late in the day, was minor but sufficient to wipe out earlier strength and to send the gilt-edged list 1-16 to ⅛ point down. India stocks slipped in sympathy.

Some declines were marked up for kaffirs, but operators in this section generally refrained from trading pending the South African budget statement tomorrow.

Home rails, steady in the first few hours, ended ¼ to ½ point off.

Wheat Gains Cut On Profit Taking

CHICAGO, March 11 (AP)—May wheat contracts were generally firm throughout most of the session today, but the deferred deliveries after advancing to new highs for the current upward movement, ran into profit taking sales and final prices were lower than the previous close.

Firmness of the near-by delivery was attributed to a better demand from mills, strength in the cotton market and a belief in some quarters that wheat might be exported after the lend-lease bill was signed by the President.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott(1.60a)	1	48	48	48	M'r 1
51⅜	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	M'r 10
7⅜	5¾	Adams Ex (.40e)	8	6½	6	6	
22⅜	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	M'r 10
15⅞	14	Addressog (1)	2	15	14¾	14¾	M'r 7
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	4	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
⅝	½	Air-Way E Ap	8	⅝	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
5	4⅜	Alaska Jun (½)	16	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	4	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	M'r 10
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
21⅜	16	Alleghany pr pf	3	17¼	17	17¼	M'r 10
23⅞	19¾	Alleg Lud (½g)	15	22¾	22	22	— ¼
11¼	9⅛	Allen Ind (1½e)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	148	147½	147½	+ ½
11⅛	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	3	10⅞	10⅞	10¼	Feb 24
14	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	7	13⅞	13½	13½	— ¼
7⅝	5⅜	Allied Stores	22	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
80	73	Allied Str pf (5)	3	73	73	73	M'r 7
37	28⅜	Allis-Ch (1½e)	28	29¾	29⅜	29⅜	— ¼
17¾	14⅜	Alpha Cem (¼g)	1	15	15	15	
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	M'r 8
15¼	12	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13	Feb 28
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	6	46	45¾	46	+ ⅜
17¾	14⅜	Am AgCh(1.30g)	3	15	14⅜	15	
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	2	48¾	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	1	6½	6½	6½	M'r 10
38	33	Am Br S (1.60)	3	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	1	84¾	84¾	84¾	+ ¼
185	178⅞	Am Can pf (7)	2	180	180	180	Feb 27
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	1	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ¼
66¼	56	Am Car & F pf	1	60½	60½	60½	+ ¼
23⅛	18⅝	Am Ch&C (.40g)	2	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
115	107½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107½	107½	107½	M'r 7
121	108¼	Am Chicle (4a)	1	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	—1⅛
8¾	7¾	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'r 4
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	5	5	5	M'r 4
14	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	13	14¼	13¾	14	
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 10
4⅜	3¾	Am European	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'r 10
1⅜	⅞	Am & For Pow	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	1	14½	14½	14½	M'r 8
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	3	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	M'r 10
3⅞	2½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	8	37½	36½	36⅝	— ⅜
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	48	48	48	+ ¼
1¾	1½	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	3	20	20	20	M'r 6
4¼	3⅜	Am Internat'l	6	4	4	4	
13¼	12½	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb 25
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	M'r 4
17⅛	12	Am Locomotive	24	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	
94⅜	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	12	86¼	85	85	—1
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
3¾	2¼	Am M & Metal	11	3¾	3¾	3¾	
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	13	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅜
3¼	2	Am Power & Lt	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
46¾	39	Am P&L $6pf 3k	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	2	34	34	34	
7¼	6	AmRad&S (.15g)	24	6⅝	6¼	6½	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M(.35g)	16	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
7	5⅜	Am Saf R (.80)	7	6⅛	6	6	
8⅝	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (½g)	14	41⅛	40	40	— ⅞
154	141	Am Sm&R pf (7)	2	140	139¾	139¾	—1¼
54	49½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
28½	21	Am Stl F (¼g)	7	24¾	24⅛	24⅜	— ¼
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	M'r 10
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	2	12¼	12⅛	12¼	M'r 10
18¼	13	Am Sug R (½g)	16	18½	17½	17½	— ¾
88	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	86¼	85⅞	86¼	
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	Feb 26
1683¼	1562¼	Am T & T (9)	12	1653¼	1643¼	165	+ ⅛
73½	67½	Am Tobacco (5)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ¼
74½	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	69	69	69	— ⅜
159	149½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	149	149	149	+1
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	18	6	5¾	5¾	
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	Feb 27
8⅜	6¼	Am Woolen	9	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
60⅜	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	8	57	55½	55¾	— ½
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	9	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
54	51¾	Am Z pr pf 11¼k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 4
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	45	25½	24⅝	24⅝	— ¾
14¼	12¾	Anchor H (.80e)	1	13	13	13	M'r 8
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	4	10⅜	10	10⅜	M'r 6
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Feb 27
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	2	27¼	27	27¼	M'r 6
111⅝	110	Arm Del pf (7)	6	111	111	111	+ ⅜
5½	4½	Armour Ill	12	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	6	56⅛	55½	56	
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb 13
34⅜	28¾	Arm Cork (¼g)	9	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅜
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (¼g)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb 24
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
7⅝	5⅝	Ass'd Dry Goods	3	6⅜	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	79½	79½	79½	M'r 8
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	95	95	95	M'r 8
35⅛	34	Associates (2a)	1	34	34	34	
24⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	65	24½	23¾	23¾	— ¾
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ⅜
17⅜	13½	Atl Coast Line	14	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
18⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indes	8	18⅜	18	18	— ⅛
22½	16½	Atl G&W In pf	2	22½	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅝
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	8	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	M'r 8
7⅛	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼g)	8	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	48	48	48	
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	63	63	63	Feb 19
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
2⅞	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	M'r 10
5¼	3½	Aviation Corp	70	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	42	16¼	15⅜	15⅜	
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	6	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
5¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	6	9⅜	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	7	7	7	
9⅝	7⅜	Barnsdall (.15g)	6	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
24¾	18¾	Bath IrWks(¾e)	54	24¾	23⅝	23⅝	—1⅛
30¾	27½	Bayuk (1½)	4	30¾	30	30	— ½
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22½	22¼	22½	M'r 10
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	163	103	M'r 10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	+ ⅞
8⅞	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7½	7½	7½	M'r 10
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	14	36¾	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅞
20⅞	19½	Benef I L (.45g)	2	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
56⅞	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	M'r 10
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅜
89½	74⅜	Beth Steel(1½g)	27	81	79⅝	80	— ¾
31½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	124	124	124	+1½
27½	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	2	28	27½	27½	
21¼	17	Black & D (1.60)	5	20	19¾	20	M'r 10
10¼	7½	Blaw-Knox .15g	8	8¾	8½	8½	
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	17	17	17	Feb 26
18⅝	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	17	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅝
35	27	Bohn A&B (½g)	4	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅜
22⅜	19½	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	19½	19½	19½	M'r 10
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co (.30g)	10	19¼	19	19	
20¼	16⅝	Borg-Warn .40g	8	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
1½	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 25
39⅜	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	2	35½	35½	35½	M'r 3
4½	4	Brew Corp(.10g)	1	4	4	4	
12⅜	9¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	4	11⅛	11	11	
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (½g)	12	22¾	22½	22¾	— ¼
41	37¼	Briggs&S (3¼e)	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	M'r 10
44½	38½	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39	39	39	M'r 7
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 21
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14⅛	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	12	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb 27
23¼	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	1	21	21	21	+ ¼
12⅜	9⅜	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	15	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅝	Budd Wh (.20g)	7	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
34¼	26¼	Bullard Co (½g)	4	30	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	33	32½	32½	
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	+ ⅛
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	21	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	6	3½	3½	3½	
5½	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
21⅜	20	But Bro pf (1½)	2	20⅜	20½	20⅜	M'r 10
4⅜	3⅜	ButteCop&Zinc	3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	1	9	9	9	
12	10	Byron Jack (1)	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
20¼	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	8	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ¼
53	51⅝	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	— ⅝
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¼g)	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.35g)	4	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
12⅜	11⅝	Canada Dry(.60)	10	12	11¾	12	— ¼
4⅛	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	39	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	35⅞	Cannon Mills (2)	1	38	38	38	+ ⅛
3¼	2¾	Capital Adm A	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	27½	27½	27½	+1¾
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10a)	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 10
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	50½	50½	50½	+2
50¼	43½	Caterpil Tr (2)	4	46½	45	45	— ½
28⅜	22	Celanese (½g)	15	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	6	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅞	Cent Foundry	1	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
2⅜	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	M'r 6
6½	4¼	Cent Violetta S	3	6⅞	6½	6½	
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2⅝	2¾	2¾	Feb 26
34½	27	Cerro de Pas(1g)	3	32	31½	31½	— ½
5⅝	3¾	Cert-teed Prod	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	18	Chain Belt (¼g)	1	19	19	19	M'r 7
20⅝	17½	ChampP&F(¼g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	M'r 10
18	12½	Checker Cab	4	15½	15	15½	Feb 20
44½	38½	Ches & Ohio (3)	16	39¾	38⅞	39	— ⅝
102½	98¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98¾	98¾	98¾	M'r 5
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 10
1	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	¾	¾	¾	M'r 10
2	1½	Chi & E Ill A	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
H	A	Chi Great W pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 4
8¼	6¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
14¾	9⅝	Chi Pneu T (1g)	41	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
44½	37⅝	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¾
52½	49½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51½	51¼	51¼	M'r 6
A	A	Chi Rock Is & P	2	A	A	A	M'r 10
¼	A	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	M'r 4
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
9½	9	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 3
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ½
2⅞	1⅞	Childs Co	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
72⅛	63¼	Chrysler (1½g)	43	69¼	68¼	68¼	— ⅞
10⅜	9¼	City I & F (1.20)	4	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	— ⅛
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'r 8
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip ¾g	1	36	36	36	M'r 4
33¾	28	Clev Gr B (2e)	3	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅜
31⅜	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	31	31⅜	31	31½	+ ⅛
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	11	32¼	31¼	31¼	—1
106	87	Coca-Cola (5e)	1	96¼	96⅛	96¼	+ ¼
62½	60¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	7	60¾	60¾	60¾	M'r 5
12⅞	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	11	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
102¼	100¾	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	
30¼	24⅜	Collins & A 2¼g	1	25	25	25	M'r 10
20	15	Col Fuel&I ¼g)	1	16	16	16	M'r 10
21¾	18½	Colum Br A .45g	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
21	18⅛	Colum Br B .45g	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
4⅞	4	Col G&E (.10g)	11	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
82⅛	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	77	76	77	M'r 10
6⅞	4¾	Colum Pict	6	5	5	5	M'r 10
24⅞	22½	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23	23	23	M'r 10
80⅛	75	Col Carb (1g)	1	76	75	76	M'r 10
31	28⅛	Coml Credit (3)	10	31	30½	30½	— ⅜
104	100½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	5	101	101	101	+ ⅛
37⅞	35	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	36⅜	36	36⅜	+ ⅜
110	105	ComTcv pf(4¼)	5	105⅛	105	105	M'r 4
11⅜	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼e)	14	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
⅞	⅝	Com'th & South	17	¾	⅞	⅞	
54	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	12	53⅞	53½	53⅞	+ ⅜
30⅛	27⅞	Consol Oil (⅛g)	64	5⅜	5½	5½	
3⅛	2⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	6	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18	18	18	M'r 1
106⅜	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	M'r 6
15⅞	12½	Container (¼g)	1	14¼	14¼	14⅛	+ ¼
9⅝	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	2	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
⅞	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
90	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	M'r 8
40½	36	Cont Can (½g)	7	37⅜	36⅞	37⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	6¾	Cont Diam F (1)	5	8	8	8	
39⅜	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	38	38	38	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅞	Cont Motors	17	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
20½	17⅜	Cont O Del (¼g)	15	18¼	18	18	— ¼
23½	18⅞	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
18⅞	14¼	Cop'weld (.20g)	4	15⅜	15½	15½	+ ¼
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	52½	52	52	Feb 18
47½	44¼	Corn Prods (3)	6	47⅛	46¾	46¾	+ ¼
4⅞	3⅞	Coty Inc (⅛e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	15	Crane Co (.80e)	5	16½	16	16	— ½
19	16½	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	18	18	18	+ ⅜
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	1	5	5	5	
27⅝	22⅝	Crown C&S(½e)	1	24	24	24	M'r 10
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	41	41	41	Feb 27
15⅜	12⅝	Crown Zel (½g)	13	13⅝	13⅜	13½	
47¼	36½	Crucible Steel	32	43	42	42	—1
98½	84½	Crucible pf (5)	1	92½	92½	92½	+1⅜
5¼	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	36	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
16½	13	Cudahy Pack	6	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
25	21¼	Cuneo Pr (1½)	6	22½	21½	22½	+1¼
17⅜	13⅜	Curtis Publish	16	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
45	43	Curtis P pf (3¾k)	2	44¼	44¼	44½	Feb 14
34¾	32	Curtis P p pf (3)	9	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ¼
9¾	7¼	Curtiss-W (⅛e)	61	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
29½	24¾	Curtiss-W A (2)	15	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	17	Cutler-H (.35g)	6	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
31½	31⅛	Davega Str (¼e)	2	31¾	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
17¾	16⅞	Devaga S pf(1¼)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Feb 3
7¾	6½	Davison Chem	1	7⅛	7

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Taft Urges Sound Fiscal Plan for U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—The fiscal affairs of the United States must be put in order if it expects to compete against the "ruthless efficiency" of the totalitarian powers' economic policies, according to Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio.

In an address before the Ohio Society of New York at the Pennsylvania Hotel here last night, Mr. Taft warned that defense expenditures might bring on inflation and an "economic form of American totalitarianism" unless Congress went over the head of the Administration and adopted a sound financial program.

Reorganize System

Should inflation arise from the Administration's spending policies, the Federal Government might have "to step in and reorganize the entire system," Mr. Taft held. "That cannot be done except under a totalitarian state. American totalitarianism might not take the form of Fascism or Communism but it would be likely to leave just as little freedom to the individual."

Financial soundness is just as essential a part of national preparedness as battleships, soldiers and guns, Mr. Taft declared.

"If the Administration will not recommend a policy then Congress itself must develop that policy," he continued. "I don't believe there would be any serious difficulty in reaching an agreement on policy between the majority and minority leaders in Congress—if the new dealers don't interfere.

Share Responsibility

"Certainly the Republicans are willing to share the responsibility for whatever unpleasant realities are necessary to insure the sound financial preparedness of the United States. I trust they may be consulted in the preparation of a program.

"It is peculiarly necessary that we place our finances on an absolutely sound basis, because we are up against an opponent whose organization in this field is nothing if not efficient. Hitler has not followed orthodox methods. He has not the slightest interest in maintaining free enterprise or a system of private investment."

Mr. Taft held that taxes equivalent to 25 per cent of national income will have to be levied to carry the burden of the defense program, and envisaged a public debt of $75,000,000,000 by July 1, 1942.

The Rev. Dr. Ralf W. Sockman, who presided, was re-elected president of the society.

Celotex Corp. Earns 66c.

CHICAGO (AP)—Celotex Corporation and wholly owned subsidiaries reported today net profits of $456,865 before excess profits tax provision for the quarter ended Jan. 31. This was equal to 66 cents a share on the common stock as compared with a net loss of $194,865 for the quarter ended Jan. 31, 1940. No part of the earnings of Celotex, Ltd., was included in the report.

Stewart-Warner Corp.

CHICAGO—Stewart-Warner Corporation and subsidiaries reported a net profit for 1940 of $1,470,804, equal to earnings per share of $1.18, the annual report to stockholders revealed. This compares with net profit of $553,224, and 45 cents per share, for 1939.

Canadian Retail Advertising Up

TORONTO (CP)—Advertising lineage in Canadian daily newspapers in January showed an increase of 7 per cent over figures for January, 1940, the Bureau of Advertising of the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association announced.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
7 3¼s 46-44	108.9	108.9	108.9
4 2¾s 47-45	108.6	-08.6	108.6
2 2½s 56-54 reg	104.23	104.23	104.23

Federal Farm Mortgage

10 2¾s 60-55	109.18	109.18	109.18

New York City Bonds

50 3s 80	101½	101½	101½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	46¾	46¾	46¾
2 Adams Exp 4s 48	99¾	99¾	99¾
13 Alleghany cv 5s 44	95⅜	95¼	95⅜
5 Alleghany cv 5s 49	82⅛	82	82
20 Alleghany 5s 50 st	62¼	62	62¼
8 Allegh Val 4s 42	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Allied Stra 4½s 51	103	103	103
3 Am & For P 5s 2030	56	56	56
7 AmIGChem5½s49	103⅜	103½	103⅜
5 Am T&T 5½s 43	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
9 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Am T Fdr cv 50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Arm Del 4s '57	106¾	106¾	106¾
36 Arm Del 4s '55	106	106	106
3 AT&SF 4s '95	109	109	109
5 AT&SF aj 4s '95	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
5 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	89½	89½	89½
1 AT&SF 4⅛s '48	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	111	111	111
8 AT&SF 4⅛s C-A '62	111¼	111¼	111¼
5 A C Line 1st 4s '52	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
5 A C Line cl 4s '52	71½	71½	71½
31 A C Line 4½s '64	65¾	65	65¾
33 A C Line 5s '45	84½	82½	84
2 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
4 B&O 1st mig '48 st	69¼	69	69
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s '51 st	56¾	56¾	56¾
2 B&O S W '50 st	47	47	47
4 Bang & Aroo 5e '43	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
2 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	132½	132½	132½
4 Beth Stl 3½s '52	106	106	106
5 Blaw Knox 3½s '50	100	100	100
47 Boston&Me4½s '70	24¾	24	24½
4 Boston&Me 4s '60	70	70	70
1 Bos&NY AirL 4s '55	12½	12½	12½
7 Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	90½	90⅜	90½
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 Buf R&P '57 st	46⅝	46⅝	46½
3 Bush Term 4s '55	43	42½	42½
3 Bush Term 4s '52	69½	69½	69½
8 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	75	74	75
3 Can Nat 5s 69 July	96½	96½	96½
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	97	97	97
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	95¾	95⅞	95¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Can Pac 5s 44	102	102	102
7 Can Pac 4s perp	56⅛	56	56
19 Celanese 3s 55	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	92½	92½	92½
5 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	23	23	23
48 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	8⅝	8⅜	8½
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	107¼	107	107
11 Cen Pac 5s 60	51¼	50½	50½
1 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54	65	65	65
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
4 Cen RRNJ 5s 87	15½	15⅜	15⅜
2 Cen RRNJ 3s 87 reg	14½	14½	14½
2 Cen RRNJ 4s 87	14¼	14¼	14¼
12 Certain-td 5½s 48	89	87½	89
9 C&O 4½s 92	132⅛	131⅝	131⅝
3 C&O 3½s 96D	102¼	102½	102½
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	83¾	83¾	83¾
6 CB&Q gen 4s 58	85	84¾	85
8 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	98	97¾	98
11 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	91¾	91½	91¾
1 Clim&E Ill inc 5s 97	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
14 Chi & Alton 3s 49	10	9⅞	9⅞
50 Chic Gt West 4s 59	36	35⅞	36
3 Chi I&L 6s 66	7¼	7¼	7¼
5 Chi I&L 5s 66	7¼	7¼	7¼
65 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	8¼	8	8¼
7 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1½	1¼	1½
1 CM&SP 4½s 89C	38	38	38
40 CM&SP 4½s 89E	38	38	38
1 CM&SP gen 4s 89	37	37	37
1 Chi&NW 6½s 36	25¼	25¼	25¼
12 Chi & N W gm 5s 87	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞
5 Chi & NW 4½s 87	21	21	21
26 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	1⅞	1½	1⅞
13 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
90 Chi & NW 4s 87	20½	19¾	20
70 CRI & P 4½s 52A	10⅞	10½	10½
15 CRI & P 4½s 52A ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
28 CRI & P 4s 88	18¼	18⅛	18¼
28 CRI & P 4s 88 ct	17	17	17
26 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	9¾	9½	9½
24 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	8¾	8½	8½
2 CTH & SE inv 5s 60	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
15 Ch Un Sta 2¾s 63	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	100½	100½	100⅛
8 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	94½	94¼	94¼
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	93¼	93¼	93¼
10 Childs Co 5½s 43	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
10 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	13	12½	13
13 CCC&StL 4½s 77	57¼	56⅞	57¼
5 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Clev Un Term 5s 72	78¾	78½	78½
2 Cle UnTerm 4½s 77C	69¾	69¾	69¾
3 Col F & I 5s 70	78	78	78
114 Col & So 4½s 80	16½	16¼	16½
7 Columbia G 5s 52 May	105	104⅞	104⅞
3 Columbia G 5s 1961	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Col & So Oh El 3¼s 70	106½	106½	106½
2 Coml Mack inc 69ww	36½	36½	36½
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	109	109	109
1 Con Edis 2¼s 44	104¾	104½	104¾
5 Con Edis 3½s 56	104¾	104½	104¾
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105	105	105
2 Consol n Coal 5s 60	77¼	77¼	77¼
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 70	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	109½	109½	109½
2 Contin tal Oil 2¾s'48	105½	105⅜	105½
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Cuba R R 5s'52	18½	18½	18½
2 Curtis Pub 6s 55	97	97	97
1 Dayton P&L 2s'70	106¼	105¾	106¼
24 Del&Hud rfg 4s'43	49⅞	49⅛	49¼
8 D&RG 4½s'36	9⅞	9	9⅞
179 D & R G 4s'36	9½	9	9
2 D&RG W 5s'55 Asd	1¼	1¼	1¼
256 D&RG West 5s'78	9	7⅞	9
10 D Moin &FtD 4s'35 ct	57⅜	53⅜	57⅜
3 Det Ed 3s'70	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Dow Chem 2¼s'50	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Duquesne Li 3½s'65	108½	108½	108½
2 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s'70	105	105	105
36 Erie rfg 5s'67	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞
62 Erie rfg 5s'75	19¾	19¾	19¾
26 Erie 1st 4s'96	85	84¾	85
69 Erie gen lien 4s'96	44½	44¼	44¼
8 Erie cv 4s'53 A	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
16 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞
1 Fonda J & G 2-4s '82 ct	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞
9 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	88⅝	88	88
11 Goodrich 4½s '56	105⅞	105¾	105¾
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
6 Gt Nor 5s '73	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
14 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	91	90½	90½
4 Gt Nor 1st 4 s '61	109	108½	108½
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
25 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	97	96¾	97
2 Gt Nor 3½s '67	83	83	83
10 Gulf M&N 5s '50	85	85	85
10 Gulf M&Oh 4s '75	64⅝	64½	64½
21 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	41	40½	40½
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	103¾	103¾	103¾
54 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	80	80	80
4 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	28¾	28¾	28¾
5 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	47	47	47
2 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12½	12½	12½
1 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
27 Ill Cen 4s '52	43½	42¾	42¾
12 Ill Cen 4s 53	41½	41¼	41¼
4 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	43½	43½	43½
92 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	41¾	41¼	41¼
33 Ill Cen 5s '55	51	51	51
15 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	44⅜	44	44¼
11 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	41½	40¼	40¼
3 Indpls&Lou 4s '56	18¼	18¼	18¼
2 Inland Stl 3s '61	105½	105½	105½
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	98	98	98
8 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
18 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	13¾	13½	13⅝
11 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	13	13	13
10 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	12½	12½	12⅛
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
28 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	85½	84	85¼
1 Int Paper 6s '55	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
7 Int Paper 5s '47	103⅜	103½	103½
1 Int Rys C A 4½s '47	86	86	86
25 Int T&T 4½s '52	43¾	43½	43½
48 Int T&T 5s '55	45¾	45½	45¾
15 KCFts&Mem 4s'36	38½	38¼	38¼
5 KCPtS&M 4s'36 ct	37½	37½	37½
1 K2 C South 5s'50	71	71	71
1 K C South 3s'50	65	65	65
5 K C Term 4s'60	108	108	108
2 Lac Gas 6s'42 B	56	56	56
2 Lac Gas 5½s'53	59¾	59¾	59¾
2 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	59¾	59¾	59¾
1 L E & West 2d 5s'41	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 L S & M S 3½s'97	95	94	95
10 LS&MS 3½s'97 reg	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Leh & N Eng 4s'65 A	95	95	95
3 Leh C&N 4½s'54 A	65	65	65
2 Leh C&N 4½s'54 C	64	64	64
3 Leh Val Coal 5s'54 st	40	40	40
1 Leh Val H Term 5s'54	44	44	44
1 Leh Val Tx 2003 st	28	27⅝	27⅝
2 Leh Val Tx 4½s 2003 st	25½	25½	25¼
28 Leh Val Tx 4s 2003 st	23¼	23	23
6 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	96	96	96
1 Louisla & Ark 5s'69	85½	85½	85½
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	98	98	98
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	90	90	90
1 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 L&N gen 6s'60 A&B	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s'52	89½	89½	89½
4 Manati Sug 4s 57	33¾	33½	33½
2 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	75	75	75
4 Mich Cen 4½s'79	65	65	65
10 Mich Con Gas 4s'63	105	104⅞	105
10 Mil & Nor 1st 4½s 39	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
1 Mil Sparta&NW 4s 47	19¼	19¼	19¼
58 M&S L cn 5s 23 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
27 M&StL 4s 49	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11¼	11¼	11¼
91 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11¼	11	11
-79 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	22¼	21⅝	22
58 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	5¾	5⅝	5¾
125 M-K-T 4½s 78	18⅝	17⅞	18½
38 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝
27 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	18	17¾	18
3 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
1 Mo Pac 3s 65 A	22½	22½	22½
48 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	23	22½	22½
100 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	22	22	22
2 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	23½	23½	23½
14 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	23	22½	22½
2 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38⅜	38	38¼
6 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34	34	34
68 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39⅜	38¾	39⅜
13 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Natl Steel 3s 65	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
2 N Eng RR 5s 45	54½	54½	54½
1 New Eng T&T 5s 52	123¼	123¼	123¼
3 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	73¾	72½	72½
6 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	106	106	106
8 N Orl Term 4s 53	71⅞	71¾	71⅞
5 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	41	40¾	40¾
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54ct	39	39	39
5 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
5 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	39¾	38	39¾
2 NY & Putnam 4s 93	49	49	49
2 NYC rfg 5s 2013	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
58 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58	58½	58
64 NYC cn 4s 98	64	63¾	63¾
2 NYC 3¾s 46	94½	94¼	94¼
6 NYC cv 2¼s 52	62¾	62¾	62¾
2 NYC & HR 4s 42	100¾	100¾	100¾
38 NYC&HR 3½s 97	86	85⅞	85¾
9 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	64	63	64
8 NYChi&StL 6s 41	96½	96¼	96¼
34 NYChi&StL4½s'78	61¾	61⅜	61½
1 NY Chd&StL 4s 46	91	91	91
1 NY Connect 3¾s 65	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108¼	108	108¼
4 NY Edis 3¼s 66	108¾	108½	108¼
1 NYLack&W 5½s'73	55¼	55¼	55¼
10 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	51	50¾	51
15 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	25¼	25	25¼
7 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞
17 NYNH&H 4½s 67	24¾	24¼	24¼
35 NYNH&H 4s 55	22¾	22¾	22¾
1 NYNH&H 4s 56	22¾	22½	22¾
1 NYNH&H 3½s 54	22	22	22
8 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
2 NYW&Bost4½s46	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	101½	101¼	101¼
15 Norfolk&Sou 5s 41 ct	91½	91⅛	91⅛
5 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
11 Norf Sou 5s 61 A	16	16	16
1 Norf Sou 6s 61 rgn ct	16	16	16
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	104½	104½	104½
4 Nor Am Co 5½s 49	105¼	105	105¼
33 Nor Pac 4s 2047	65¾	65	65⅞
50 Nor Pac 3s 2047 D	59½	59½	59½
12 Nor Pac 4s 97	78	77¾	77¾
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¾	43¾	43¾
8 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 47	109½	109½	109½
4 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64	110	110	110
9 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
9 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	106	106	106
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	84	84	84
1 Pac Gas & El 2½s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Pac G&E 3⅝s 61	111	111	111
2 Pac T&T 3¼s 66D	108	108	108
2 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	94¾	94¾	94¾
7 Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	108½	108½	108½
7 Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	108½	108½	108½
2 Pen RR gen 5s'68	112	112	112
10 Pen RR cn 4½s'60	121¾	121¾	121¼
12 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	106½	106¼	106¼
10 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	94¼	94	94¼
9 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	101½	101	101½
29 Pen RR 4s'48	112¼	112¼	112¼
4 Pen RR 3¾s'70	94¾	94¼	94¼
2 Pen RR 3¼s'52	90	89¾	90
2 Peoria & E inc 4s'90	5¼	5¼	5¼
14 Pere Marq 5s'56	76¼	76	76¼
6 Pere Marq 4½s'80	67½	67½	67½
4 Pere Marq 4s'56	66	66	66
5 Phil Bal&Wash 4s'43	108½	108½	108½
4 Phila Co 5s'67	107	106⅞	106⅞
3 Phil Elec 3½s'67	110	110	110
4 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	4½	4½	4½
14 Ph Read C&I 3s'73	17¾	17	17¾
1 Philippine Ry 4s'37	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
4 Phillips Pet 1¾s'51	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
8 PCC & StL 4½s'77	103	103	103
2 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	56	56	56
1 Pitts&WVa 4½s 59B	55½	55½	55½
1 Pitts&WVa 4½s60C	55	55	55
2 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	100	100	100
2 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	80	80	80
1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	94½	94½	94½
2 PubSvc No Ill3½s 68W	109	109	109
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	104½	104½	104½
2 Readg 4½s 97 A	82	82	82
8 Readg 4½s 97 B	81¾	81¾	81¾
2 Rem Rand 4½s 56ww	102½	102½	102½
1 Republic Steel 5½s 54	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Republic Steel 4½s61	104	103⅞	103⅞
1 Repub Steel 4½s 56	104½	104½	104½
10 Rio Gr June 5s 39	41	41	41
29 Rio Gr West 1st4s 39	41	40¾	40¾
27 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	8	7¾	7¾
33 RI Ark & Lat4½s 34	13¾	13	13½
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
7 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	66	66	66
2 StLPub Svc 5s 59	70¼	70	70
2 StLRM&Pac 5s 55 st	40	40	40
43 St L S F 5s 50 B	11¾	11½	11¾
5 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	11½	11½	11½
124 St L S 4½s 78	11⅝	11½	11¾
1 StLSF4½s 78ct st	11¼	11¼	11¼
39 St LSF 4s 80 A	11⅜	11	11
16 St L S F 4s 50A ct	11	10¾	10¾
11 St L SW 5s 52	22½	22	22
12 St LSW rfg 5s 90	14¼	14	14⅛
18 St L SW 1st 4s 89	71¾	71¼	71½
6 StP E Gr Trk 4½s 47	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
78 SA&A Pass 4s 43	84	84	84
35 Seab A L cn 6s 45	6	5⅞	5⅞
12 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	5¼	5⅛	5¼
39 Sea A L 4s 50 st	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
9 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	4	4	4
10 Sea AlFla 6s 35A ct	3	3	3
54 Shell Un 2½s 54	96⅝	96¼	96⅜
9 Simmons cv 4s 52	102⅝	102½	102½
2 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105½	105½	105½
4 So Bell T&T 3s 79	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Sou Kraft 4¼s 46	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s 51	106	106	106
24 So Pac 4½s 68	47¾	47⅝	47¾
74 So Pac 4½s 81	47¾	47⅜	47¾
99 So Pac 4½s 69	47¾	47⅜	47¾
47 So Pac rfg 4s 55	63⅜	63¼	63¼
13 So Pac clt 4s 49	45⅝	45½	45½
10 So Pac 3½s 46	57½	57½	57½
47 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	50¼	49½	49⅞
1 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	77¼	77¼	77¼
7 South Ry 6½s 56	82¾	82¾	82¾
19 South Ry gen 6s 56	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 South Ry gen 5s 56	93	93	93
28 South Ry gen 4s 56	60¾	60½	60⅝
1 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	107½	107½	107½
8 Spokane Int 5s 55	32	30½	32
2 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Swift&Co 2¾s 50	104	104	104
6 T RR A St 5s 44	111	111	111
5 T RR A St L 4s 53	109¾	109¼	109¼
37 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¾	105	105
18 Tex Corp 3s 50	105¼	105¼	105¾
7 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
43 Tex&Pac 5s 79 C	68¾	68⅝	68½
5 Tex&Pac 5s 80D	60	60	60
5 Third Ave 5s 37	100½	100½	100½
22 Third Ave 4s 60	19½	19¼	19¼
3 Third Ave 4s 60	59	59	59
1 Third Ave 4s 80	97½	96¾	97½
7 Tol&Ohio Cen 3½s 60	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 T St L&W 4s 50	106	106	106
1 Un El Mo 3¾s 62	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Un Gas Col 5s 42	111½	111½	111½
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2 Un Pac 3½s 70	97	97	97
1 Unit Biscuit 3½s 55	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	68½	68½	68½
8 Unit Drug 5s 53	83¾	83½	83¾
1 U S Steel 1.80s 48	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 U S Steel 2.20s '50	101	101¼	101¼
1 U S Steel 2.25s '51	101½	101½	101½
10 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	102½	102½	102½
2 Utah & L 5s '44	103¾	103¾	103¾
28 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	11¼	11¼	11¼
65 Wabash 1st 5s '39	52½	52½	52½
30 Wabash 2d 5s '39	16¾	16½	16¾
72 Wabash 5s '80 D	11¾	11⅜	11⅜
7 Wabash Oma 3½s '41	10	10	10
47 Wabash 5s '76 B	11¼	11¼	11¼
47 Wabash 4½s '78C	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Wabash Des M 4s '39	13¾	13	13¾
1 Walwrth 6s '55	91	91	91
2

British Told U. S. Planes 'Will Get Here in Time'

LONDON, March 11 (AP) — Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair assured the British today that American airplanes "will get here in time" for the Battle of the Atlantic.

The Air Minister told the House of Commons that the Royal Air Force was "now on the threshhold of its period of greatest expansion" and declared that unless Adolf Hitler had a "more effective secret weapon than any he has yet managed to produce" British planes going into the battle would be better than Nazi craft.

In the past 10 months, he announced, the British Air Force has destroyed 4,250 German and 1,100 Italian airplanes and lost "fewer than 1,800 aircraft of our own."

First Line Damages

"Leaving out of account reserves, we have destroyed half of the Italian first line," Sir Archibald said.

"We have certainly destroyed much more than half the first line with which Germany entered the war."

He made the statement in asking the House to approve a "token" budget of £100 for the Air Force. The real amount is kept a secret.

"Herr Goebbels tells his German dupes that American help for Britain will arrive too late," Sir Archibald commented.

"But I tell the House that splendid aircraft—the choicest fruits of American design and craftsmanship—will get here in time.

"And I hope the House will not have long to wait for further news of American aircraft which are now in service or coming into service overseas and in all four operational commands of the RAF at home.

"I cannot conceal from the House my own belief that the war is about to enter a grimer phase. It will be no easy task to defeat Nazi Germany, but it can and will be done and my confidence is primarily based on the achievements of the RAF and sister services in the last 12 months."

Sir Archibald disclosed that new models of Spitfires and Hurricanes now in service have stronger engines which have considerably increased their speeds and provided ability for them to fight at much greater altitudes and that heavier armament has increased their fire power.

The new Hawker and Tornado, he said, have engines "nearly twice the horsepower of fighters which bore the brunt of the Battle of Britain and can carry still heavier armament and yet obtain speeds well in excess of 400 miles an hour."

Technical Superiority

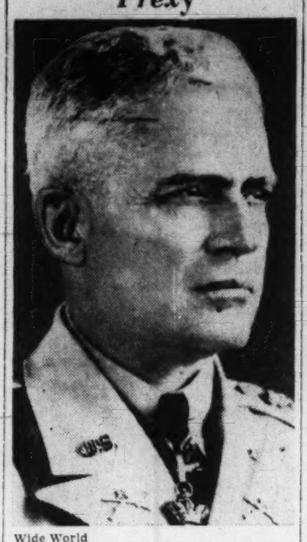
And, he added, "other engines of even greater power are coming on." He expressed confidence that British technical superiority "will certainly be maintained throughout the year 1941."

The Air Minister pictured the American Brewster and Curtiss fighters as "comparable with our own single-engined types."

The American Martin Maryland medium bomber has been outrunning Italian fighters, he said, and the Douglas Boston medium bomber has proved so fast and maneuverable it is being used as a night fighter.

The four-motored Consolidated land plane and Consolidated patrol bombers also received praise.

'Prexy'



Wide World

Maj. Gen. Campbell B. Hodges

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—The Louisiana State University Board of Supervisors unanimously elected Maj. Gen. Campbell B. Hodges, commander of the Fifth Army Corps, President of the University, effective July 1. Gen. Hodges succeeds to the presidency left vacant in late June, 1939, by the precipitate resignation of Dr. James Monroe Smith.

Sergeant in RAF, Native of Chile, Gets Hero Medal

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—Alfred William Wood, Chilean-born sergeant of the Royal Air Force, has been awarded the Order of the British Empire Medal for "meritorious service" in the rescue of crew mates of a warplane forced down at sea.

Official recognition was given the facts: Sergeant Wood swam to shore when rocks deflated a collapsible dinghy after the plane dropped 500 yards off the Northwest Irish Coast last November.

Barefooted, he scaled adjacent cliffs and ran a mile for help.

Natives he summoned hauled some of the crew up the cliff on a rope made of blankets. When the rope broke and an officer of the RAF fell back into the sea, Sergeant Wood dived after him and helped to take him ashore.

Sergeant Wood is an electrical engineer. His parents live in Antofagasta, Chile.

Dr. Butler Urges Americas To Study Postwar Formula

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—For the United States to attempt to remain aloof and isolated from the European war would be "suicidal," Mr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, declared in his annual report on the division of intercourse and education to the Endowment trustees yesterday.

While nearly all of the world is at war, it is essential for those who are relatively free to study the principles upon which the world must be organized after the war, Dr. Butler stressed. International confidence and mutual cooperation can be brought about, he held, by promotion of international trade and reduction of unemployment, stabilization of national monetary systems, and better organization of the world to give security and strengthen the foundations upon which international peace must rest.

"At the moment the world-wide struggle between this violent reaction and the forward-facing philosophy of a truly modern and progressive civilization hangs in the balance," Dr. Butler declared. "Unfortunately the democracies have been slow to recognize the significance and the character of the attack being made upon those fundamental principles which are their foundation.

Threat Against Liberty

"Now, however, they are coming to recognize that this new invasion is directed at all of them, wherever they are, whether in Europe, in Asia, or in the Americas. The object of the so-called New Order is specifically declared to be to displace that social, economic, and political liberty which has been so widely established during the past 300 years and so highly acclaimed by the leaders of the world's thought."

Dr. Butler asserted that democracy does not mean "perpetual debate."

"It also means action," he continued. "If democracy does nothing but debate, then the Goths, the Huns, and the Vandals will take care that something really happens when it will be too late for the democracies successfully to resist. Democracy must choose its leaders, men responsible to it, but given for the time being that full power and official responsibility which is needed for leadership in such a crisis as now exists. Unless these fundamental principles and facts can be grasped and acted upon, the democracies will find the door closed not only to their advance but to their continued existence."

Unhampered By British

The Endowment's 1,200 international relations clubs, representing students in many parts of the world, were continuing the "honest study of basic conditions which have brought about a world situation that arouses all one's generous sympathy," Dr. Butler said. The most striking examples of the will for free and fair discussion has been shown in the British dominions where, all clubs have continued unhampered by the Government, he added.

The Endowment head revealed that the organization's efforts in South America were being extended, many books interpreting American thought being made available in native languages.

Luxemburg Ruler Greets U. S. Envoy

MONTREAL, March 11 (AP)—J. Pierrepont Moffatt, United States Minister to Canada, has presented his credentials to Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxemburg, whose Government-in-Exile has been here since the German invasion of the Low Countries last May.

Mr. Moffatt, who came here from Ottawa, will act as United States Minister to Luxemburg.

"I am most touched by the courtesy of Mr. Moffatt," said Grand Duchess Charlotte after the ceremony. "His presentation has been a great pleasure to us."

Committee to Defend America Makes Public Its Contributors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—The Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, today had made public a full list of all contributors of $100 or more, the America First Committee, its opponent on all-out aid to Britain, having failed to accept its challenge to publish a similar list at the time the Allied-Aid Committee's list was released.

Answering the recent declaration of Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, that the Allied-Aid Committee was a tool of international bankers and a piece of British war propaganda, Ernest W. Gibson, Chairman of the Committee, declared that the contributors' names spoke for themselves. He had questioned earlier whether inquiry into the backers of the America First Committee would not yield up "a strange conglomeration of business appeasers, Bundists, Communists, Fascists, and, of course, some sincere but misguided Americans."

Slightly more than 700 contributors out ofa total of 14,619 gave $100 or more to the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, according to the list made available at committee headquarters, 8 West Fortieth Street. Those who gave $100 or more furnished about one-half of the grand total of $324,459 so far collected, the average of all contributions being $22.

The largest contributor was Robert E. Sherwood, author and playwright, who gave $5,000 to start a fund for the insertion last June of a full-page advertisement in the newspapers entitled "Stop Hitler Now." which he wrote when the German armies were completing the conquest of France. A group of about 50 playwrights, publishers, composers, novelists and stage and screen actors collaborated with him in the fund.

In the top bracket, giving less than $5,000, but more than $1,000, were the following: Barry Bingham, Mrs. G. Lister Carlisle, Mrs. Hendon Chubb, William F. Cochran, Dr. and Mrs. Welles P. Eagleton, Mrs. Walter Graeme Ladd, Thayer Lindsley, Mrs. William H. Moore, Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, Mrs Marion D. Scott, Mrs. William Sinclaire, and Frederick C. McKee.

Those who gave more than $500 and less than $1,000 included Mrs Herbert H. Lehman, Marshall Field, Harry Harkness and the William S. Paley Foundation. The name of J. P. Morgan appeared among those who gave more than $250 and less than $500, as did the name of David Dubinsky, President of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

$1,533,567,102 for Defense

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—The Senate approved yesterday a $1,533,567,102 supplemental defense appropriation, containing $169,415,000 for naval works at Guam, Samoa, some of the bases acquired from Britain and on Continental United States.

This action followed Senate approval earlier in the day of legislation approving establishment of naval air bases on the sites acquired from Britain in exchange for United States destroyers.

The Naval Committee said in its report that Senate approval of the base legislation would have the effect of "Congressional ratification" of the base-destroyer exchange.

The appropriation bill, which now goes back to the House for action on Senate amendments, carried $157,102,500 in contract authority and the balance in cash.

The Senate increased by $187,400 the amount previously voted by the House. Largest amount in the bill was $675,283,000 for construction of military posts. The Navy would be allocated $202,000,000 for ship construction and armaments. All the cash would be available for immediate expenditure.

The authorizing legislation, which was passed first, would provide a $245,228,500 naval public Guam, Samoa, Alaska, the British base sites and other naval stations.

Later in the day, President Roosevelt asked Congress for an immediate additional appropriation of $300,841,820 for the Navy.

The bulk of the amount, requested in a letter to Speaker Sam Rayburn, was $133,118,820 for ordnance and ordnance stores. Other items included:

Naval ammunition depot, San Diego Area, California, $2,500,000 for development of storage facilities, including buildings and works program, including work at accessories and acquisition of land.

Marine Corps training area, east coast, facilities, including purchase of land, $15,000,000.

Acquisition and conversion of 12 additional auxiliary vessels, $63,000,000.

The Committee reported that of the total works program authorized in the legislation passed by the Senate, $58,250,000 represented the amount necessary to complete the establishment of bases on British soil. The authorization measure goes back to the House for action on Senate amendments.

Stokowski Quits Philadelphia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 11—Ending an association of 29 years, Leopold Stokowski will terminate next season his relationship with the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Information that the long-rumored break is now final comes four years after his resignation as Musical Director of the orchestra because of "deep-lying differences" with the Board of the Philadelphia Orchestra Association. Since 1936 Mr. Stokowski has made only guest appearances with the orchestra and is scheduled for six more of these this season: in Philadelphia on March 28, 29 and April 3, the latter a children's concert; New York on April 1; Baltimore on April 7, and Washington on April 8. He will then, it was announced, definitely lay down his baton with the orchestra which he is generally conceded to have brought to a high level of virtuosity.

Mr. Stokowski first made his appearance as Philadelphia Orchestra conductor on Oct. 11, 1912, coming to it from the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, which he had served since 1909. London born, he had come to the United States after studies at Oxford and the Paris Conservatoire to be organist and choirmaster at St. Bartholomew's Church in New York.

Farm Program for Utah Based on Defense Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—A group of five committees has undertaken the task of outlining a program under which agriculture of this State may be adjusted to problems caused by national preparedness and war conditions.

Their report will be submitted with those of the other States to planning authorities in Washington, D. C., by June 1 for incorporation into a nation-wide program. Subordinate units in all of Utah's 29 counties will be formed during the spring to assist the State organization.

U. S. Aid Sought to Bar Vice Around Army Camps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—Federal intervention to sweep out commercialized vice around army camps was asked of Congress today by a group of national welfare organizations.

Re-establishment of a clear zone around military and naval establishments similar to that in force in the World War was asked by witnesses, headed by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, of New York City, representing the United States Conference of Mayors.

The World War zone, established by the War Department under authority from Congress, was 10-miles wide. The new bill, now before the House Committee on Military Affairs, would prohibit commercialized vice "within such reasonable distance of military establishments as the Secretaries of War and Navy shall determine to be needful to the efficiency, health, and welfare of the Army and Navy."

Miss Katherine F. Lenroot, Chief of the United States Children's Bureau, put her plea for federal intervention on the ground that local enforcement has proved inadequate.

A letter from Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, indicating that the bill would receive the support of the War Department was read by William F. Snow, representing the American Social Hygiene Association.

Other measures have been introduced in Congress regulating sale of liquor near Army camps and to men in uniform, but these have not yet come up for hearing.

N. Y. Bill Is Aimed At Obscene Books

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 11—A bill aimed at closing some of the loopholes through which distributors of obscene literature have heretofore escaped has been offered in the Legislature by Senator Frederick R. Coudert (R), of New York. The measure amends the penal law which outlaws the sale of such literature.

"This bill proposes to clarify and extend the penal law so as to make it applicable to persons who distribute such obscenity," Senator Coudert said. "Thus, an effective means would be established to dry up the flow at its source. The responsibility would be placed where it belongs—on the shoulders of the distributor who has the means to decide before distribution occurs and who knows or should know the character and contents of the publications he is distributing. The distributor is in a much better position to bear this responsibility than is the small vendor or dealer on the street corner or in the small shop."

Friendship Day Founder Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Unveiling of a portrait of Miss Eleanor Brackenridge marked annual observance of Friendship Day in San Antonio March 7, Miss Brackenridge's anniversary.

The unveiling ceremonies took place at a Friendship Day luncheon sponsored by the San Antonio Woman's Club, of which Miss Brackenridge was a founder.

March 7 was first proclaimed by Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel of Texas as Friendship Day two years ago. The day also is observed outside of Texas, notably by the Eleanor Brackenridge Club in Washington, D. C.

Miss Brackenridge, whose philanthropies and kindnesses are well remembered in her home city, contended that one day out of each year should be dedicated as a "day in which to be thankful for the blessings of friends, a day in which to search our hearts that we may find the value of our friendships to others."

On one occasion she said:

"Friendship is one of the most beautiful things of life, bringing joy akin to heaven. No greater compliment could be paid me; no honor could equal the honor of dedicating my birthday, March 7, as Friendship Day."

Institute to Promote N. Y. as Style Center

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—Formation of a New York Dress Institute as a major promotional step in the campaign begun jointly by workers and employers in the city's $350,000,000 dress industry to make New York the world's fashion center was announced by Samuel Zahn, President of the International Dress Company, today.

Under the promotional plan, as outlined in the collective bargaining agreement signed by the dress manufacturers and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the industry will raise from $3,000,000 to $4,500,000 during the three-year contract.

The Dress Institute will seek to publicize New York as the world's fashion center; to increase the Nation's total sale of dresses, and to foster the large-scale export of dresses to South America.

Red Economic Post For Planning Expert

MOSCOW, March 11 (AP)—Nicolai A. Vosnesenski, planning expert and new alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party, was promoted today to First Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars for Economic Questions.

In his new post, he became first assistant to Vyacheslaff Molotoff, President of the Council of People's Commissars.

Maxim Z. Saburoff, Mr. Vosnesenski's first assistant, succeeded him as Chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Two new Vice-Commissars for Defense were appointed—Lieut. Gen. P. V. Rychagoff, Air Force Officer and Army Commissioner; and A. I. Zaporozhetz, Chief of Political Propaganda of the Red Army.

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Daily Features Page

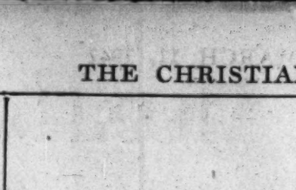
Did You Ever Wonder

If the Morning and Afternoon Always Are Of Equal Length?

Mornings and afternoons are not always of equal length. In fact, at some points (due to Standard Time belts) they may never be of equal length.

The reason that they differ in length is because we use what is known as Mean Solar Time instead of Apparent Solar Time. The day that depends on the real sun is not always the same length. This is because the earth is tilted at an angle to the path of its orbit, and it travels around the sun in an ellipse, not in a circle.

Through the year, the sun day is practically always either a little shorter or a little longer than the



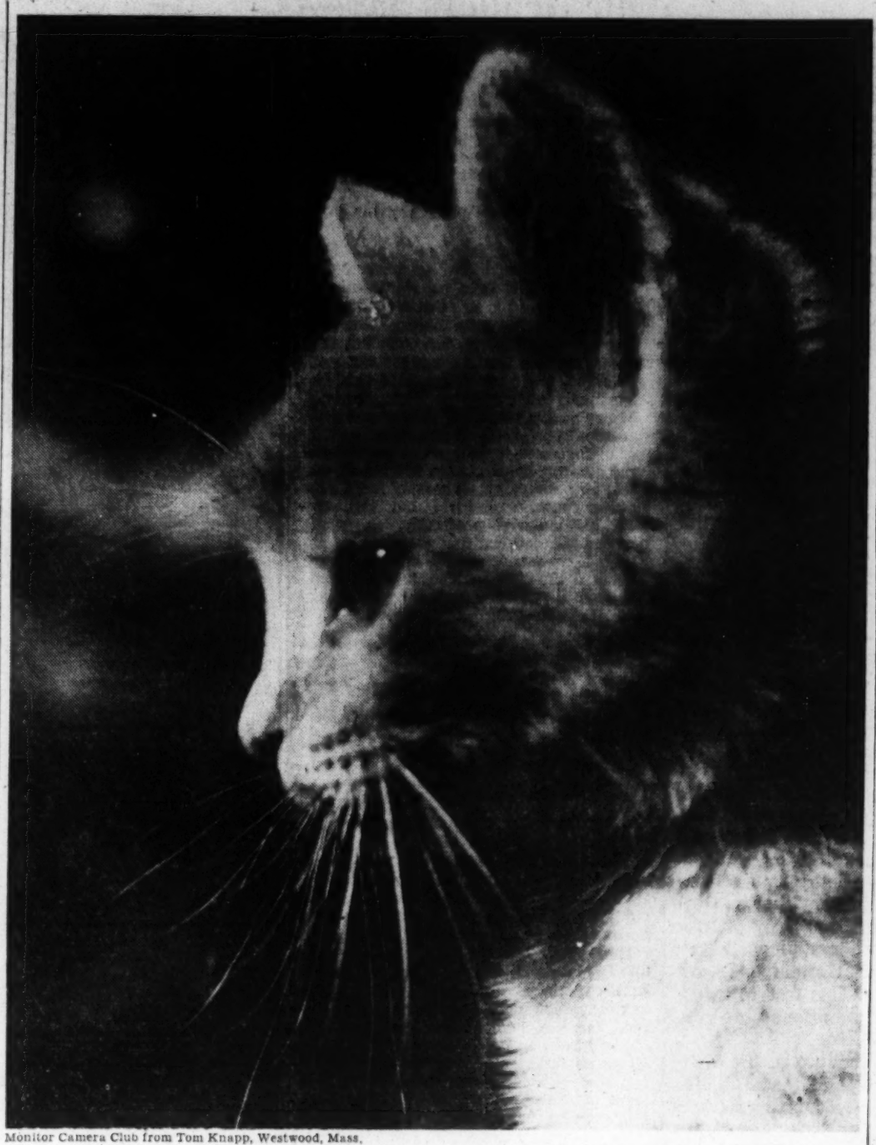
average day. To iron out these continual variations, we use Mean (or average) Solar Time, based upon an imaginary sun which moves at a uniform rate.

The difference between Apparent Time and Mean Time (which may amount to about a quarter of an hour) is called the "equation of time." This equation becomes zero (apparent time and mean time coincide) four times a year, as seen in the accompanying diagram.

Now, if the imaginary sun reaches noon 15 minutes before the real sun, the afternoon on that day will be a half hour longer than the morning. Thus, figuring the real sun morning and afternoon as of six hours each, the mean solar morning will be 5¾ hours and the afternoon 6¼ hours, or a half-hour longer.

Still greater differences in length result from Standard Time Zones. At the edge of a time zone, clock time may be a half-hour different from local sun time, making a difference of one hour in the morning and afternoon lengths. When the hour due to time zone location is on the same side of noon as the difference due to the equation of time, the morning and afternoon may differ by as much as an hour and a half.

And, due to the extreme irregularity of the boundaries between time zones, there are points where clock noon and sun noon differ still further by nearly a quarter of an hour, with the result that it is possible for the length of the morning and afternoon to differ by nearly two hours!—**W. P. Keasbey.**


Monitor Camera Club from Tom Knapp, Westwood, Mass.

Fuzzy Contemplates the News of the Day

Brevities

Detroit News: Wonder what Grandfather would have made of the verb, "unzip."

Dallas Morning News: At this moment, a lot of Americans are willing to buy Jeannie with the Light Brown Hair a permanent waive.

Greensboro, Ga., Herald-Journal: A woman has inventive ability. Most any of them can spread something on a lettuce leaf and call it a new kind of salad.

Daily Quotation

Better to dwell in Freedom's hall
with a cold damp floor and a moulder-
ing wall
Than bow the head and bend the knee
In the proudest palace of slaverie.

—MOORE

In Lighter Vein

Stop the Squeak

"John, I am sure I heard a mouse squeak."

"Well, do you want me to get up and oil it?"—Hercules Record.

Late!

He was a golfer who always played in his oldest clothes. One day he set out for the course, his clubs slung over his shoulder.

Walking down a street he saw a woman leaning over her garden gate, eyeing his approach angrily.

"You're very late," she said, sharply, as he drew level.

"Late?" echoed the astonished golfer.

"Yes, late! You promised to sweep my chimneys at eight, and it's past nine o'clock now."—Tit-Bits.

A Fresh Start

The famous Colonel Page of Civil War days, having been given the command of a company of raw recruits, put them through a preparatory drill, and then led them down a street in Philadelphia.

Suddenly, from out of the ranks, came the command, "Halt"!

Involuntarily the men came to a stop.

"Who gave that command?" yelled the enraged captain.

"Potts, sir, Potts," answered a dozen voices.

"What do you mean, sir, by giving that command?" the captain angrily inquired.

"Well, sir," replied Private Potts, "I've been trying for two blocks to get the company to keep step with me, and they wouldn't do it. So I had to stop them so they could get started all over again."—Wall Street Journal.

Silencer

Betty: "Your new overcoat is pretty loud, isn't it?"

Billy: "Yeah, but I'm gonna buy a muffler to go with it."—Cappers' Weekly.

Sees Light Ahead

Private Smith was brought before his commanding officer and charged with being disorderly in canteen the previous night.

"Now Smith," said the C. O., "this is the 10th time you have appeared before me on this charge. What have you to say?"

"Well sir," said Smith, "I hope our acquaintance will ripen into friendship."—Selected.

Somewhere in the U. S. A.

"It needs a little more trimming on the starboard side!"

Caption Contest

Monitor Camera Club from Herbert Radisch, San Francisco, Calif.

The following are the ten best captions sent in for the Camera Club picture published on Feb. 25:

"Packing the Trunk"
Dorothy F. Dearborn, Barrington, R. I.
Daisy Fulwiler, Santa Ana, Calif.
Clara Bell Mitchell, Dayton, Ohio.
Ada Norris, Cockeysville, Md.
Leita W. Reeve, Oneida, N. Y.
Katharine E. Rosenberger, Pottstown, Pa.
Jessie Shea, Sedalia, Mo.
Leota E. St. John, Brookline, Mass.
Mr. and Mrs. David White, Chicago.
Elizabeth E. Geiger, West Hartford, Conn.
Kathleen Starnes, Seattle, Wash.

"A Trunk Line Feeder"
Mrs. L. P. Beckwith, Guilford, Conn.

"Grand Trunk Line"
Jean Brewer, Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. Harvey P. Smith, Minneapolis.
Ethel P. Wood, Farmington, Conn.

"Trunk Line from Hand to Mouth"
Antoinette Babson, Chicago.
Walter Priest Brockway, West Lebanon, N. H.

"Supply via Trunk Line"
Alice M. Johnson, Chicago.

"Put and Take"
O. T. Shoemaker, New York.

"Give and Take"
Miss Butler, Joplin, Mo.
Harry Hoegemann, Jacksonville, Fla.

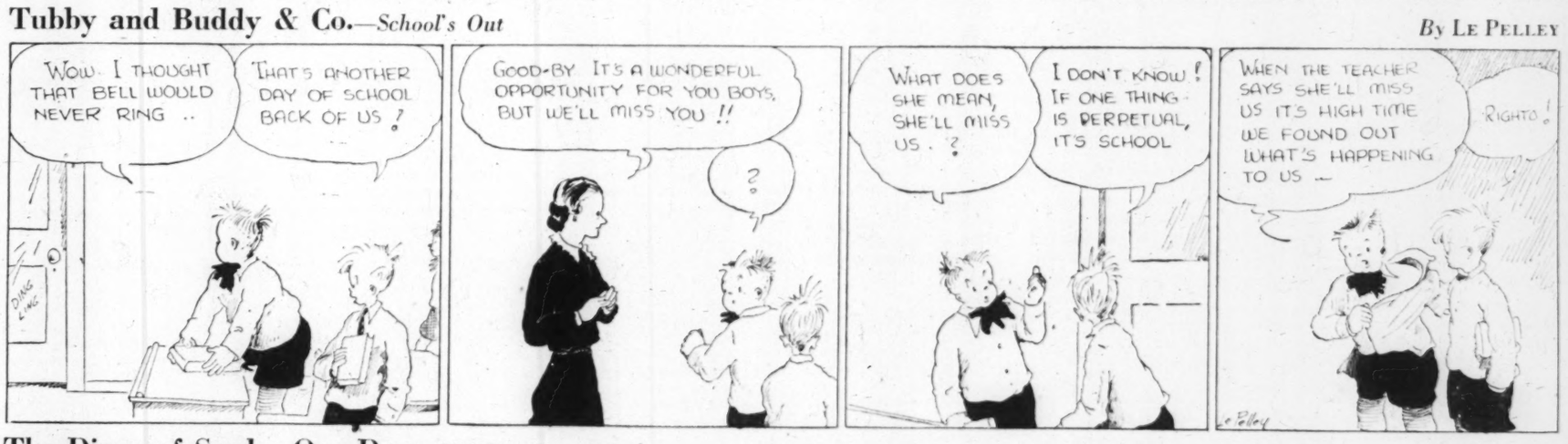
"Pick-Up and Delivery"
Roy Kenworthy, East Orange, N. J.

"Jumbos for Jumbo"
Thelma White, Auburn, Me.

"Rising to the Occasion"
Elsie Lehming, New York.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*School's Out*

By LE PELLEY


WOW. I THOUGHT THAT BELL WOULD NEVER RING ..
THAT'S ANOTHER DAY OF SCHOOL BACK OF US ?
DING DONG
GOOD-BY. IT'S A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU BOYS, BUT WE'LL MISS YOU !!
?
WHAT DOES SHE MEAN, SHE'LL MISS US . ?
I DON'T KNOW ! IF ONE THING IS PERPETUAL, IT'S SCHOOL
WHEN THE TEACHER SAYS SHE'LL MISS US IT'S HIGH TIME WE FOUND OUT WHAT'S HAPPENING TO US ...
RIGHTO !
© Pelley

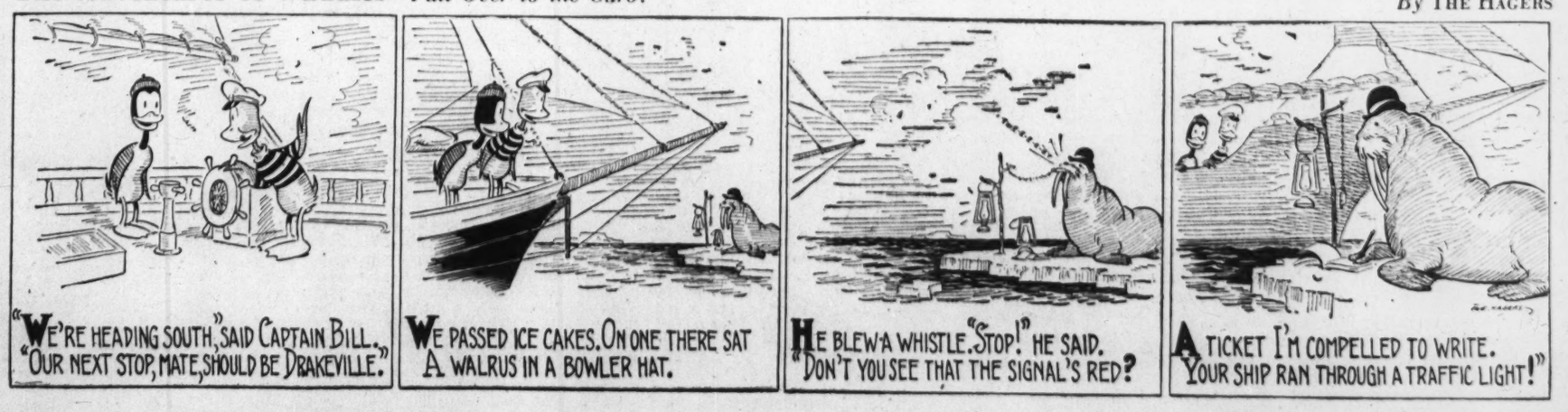
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Did You Say ALL?*

By RODGERS

Gunga Din was wondering how to get along with his new master when he leaves the kennels—
"It's not hard at all," I told him, "if you just remember never to jump up on him; be careful not to track mud into the house—"
"Never chew up shoes or slippers; never pull things off tables or upset any chairs; be a good watch dog; never chase cats—"
"Don't do too much barking; never dig up people's gardens ..... that's about all."
"Did you say ALL?" he asked—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Pull Over to the Curb!*

By THE HAGERS


"WE'RE HEADING SOUTH," SAID CAPTAIN BILL.. "OUR NEXT STOP, MATE, SHOULD BE DRAKEVILLE."
WE PASSED ICE CAKES. ON ONE THERE SAT A WALRUS IN A BOWLER HAT.
HE BLEW A WHISTLE. "STOP!" HE SAID. "DON'T YOU SEE THAT THE SIGNAL'S RED?
A TICKET I'M COMPELLED TO WRITE. YOUR SHIP RAN THROUGH A TRAFFIC LIGHT!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Puncture the Blockade?

From two sources in the last few days appeals have been made to America to do what is essentially not America's business—namely, to try to puncture or weaken the British blockade of Germany.

It is not America's business for two reasons: First, the British people, not the Americans, are the ones who stand immediately to lose their lives and freedom if the blockade should fail; therefore, they are primarily the ones to decide what can be risked. Second, if any admission of foodstuffs to the Continent should work to German advantage, the United States would be defeating with its left hand what it has just voted to do with its right in furnishing munitions to Britain.

With these considerations firmly in mind it is appropriate to examine the declaration by Admiral Jean Darlan from Vichy that the French Navy if necessary will convoy food ships to unoccupied France, and the reiterated proposition of Herbert Hoover, on behalf of the Committee on Food for the Small Democracies, to set up soup kitchens in Belgium.

As always, war is made on women and children. That they are the sufferers as pitiably as any casualties of battle is the bitter fact brought out in the discussions both as to Belgium and as to unoccupied France. However, that is not all. As the British Embassy points out in reply to the Hoover proposals, the civilian population of Great Britain is suffering thousands of casualties from the air bombing directed against it by Germany and is undergoing severe privations in foodstuffs and other comforts in an effort to win freedom for themselves and others.

Admiral Darlan makes the remarkable statement that the Germans in one instance have been "more generous and humanitarian than the British"—because they have consented to leave in occupied France 2,000,000 quintals of its own grain! This is grain, moreover, which under ordinary circumstances would be available to feed both occupied and unoccupied France.

It is true that supplies of breadstuffs are less critical in German-dominated Europe than are supplies of fats and oils. For this reason the British may find it feasible to let some wheat go into unoccupied France. There, also, distribution might be more satisfactorily policed against leakages than in territories under German administration.

Mr. Hoover avers that his committee's plan—which now envisages a start with soup kitchens for some 3,000,000 children and adults in Belgium—would involve no military advantage for the Nazis as against Great Britain. Safeguards have been devised to assure that none of the precious meats and fats which would be imported should fall into German hands, but this is not the whole question.

As the British note points out, the question involved is not one solely of a food blockade on one locality but of pressure on "the whole economic war machine of the enemy" in Germany and its occupied territories. It may be true that bread grains to be shipped back into Belgium by the Germans under the soup kitchen plan would exceed any amounts taken out of Belgium by them. But Belgium has never produced a large proportion of its own food requirements. What of the supplies of fats, meats, and dairy products taken out of the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, and Poland by the Germans? If these were equitably distributed there would be less hunger in the occupied areas and German railways would be somewhat less free to transport troops and munitions into the Balkans and elsewhere.

Under present conditions, the British hold that arrival of food supplies in any part of the occupied area encourages the German technique of exploitation. If it is possible to work out relief plans in specific areas under conditions which will genuinely relieve distress without relieving the German war machine of its fair responsibilities, such plans will surely be welcomed.

However, the conviction of millions of Americans will continue to be that the surest way to bring relief to the oppressed is to help roll back the war machine which obviously is the primary cause of their distress.

A Man's Woodpile

A man's woodpile is one of those precious, time-defying links with the pioneering past. On the farms where oil and coal are used, the farmer still gets up a woodpile for the fireplace.

Splitting wood is an artist's work. Each block has its individuality. There are knots and curves in the grain. One imagines how the rail-splitters of earlier days studied their logs before setting the wedges.

Hour by hour, day by day, the woodpile shrinks. At one side are the small pieces for the kitchen stove; another pile has the pieces for the fireplace. The third has the largest, knotty chunks for the furnace.

Before spring's work starts, the wood is stacked in the shed to dry for the cold months after a season of growth and harvest has passed. A woodpile, too, is a tangible, satisfying harvest.

A Long Journey

Not what has been done by Berlin for Tokyo, but what has not been done, probably accounts for Mr. Matsuoka's proposed journey to the Nazi capital. For years, as the Japanese Foreign Minister knows, Nazi-Nipponese collaboration produced a number of dividends of aggression. But not even the signing of the Triple Axis pact by Japan has solved that country's biggest problems in foreign policy. It did not cow the United States as it was intended to do. It has not brought about that general Russo-Japanese understanding that Japan so much needs.

Nevertheless, the Nazis have shown certain ways in which they can be helpful to Tokyo. Currently, the Thailand-Indo-China negotiations are obviously subject to indirect pressure from Berlin, through the Vichy Government. Moreover, should Nazi aid prevent a knockout of Italy in the Mediterranean, British ships that might otherwise proceed to the Far East will have to stay in European waters. Also, by helping Japan to advance at French expense in the Far East, the Nazis may claim to be aiding Japan against Britain and the United States by improving the strategic position of the Japanese.

But the Russian problem is more obscure. That, perhaps, is why Mr. Matsuoka must contemplate so long a journey. He may stop at other capitals. For he needs to know not simply whether the Nazis will now make new efforts to bring about an understanding between Tokyo and Moscow, but whether there exists in fact the prerequisite understanding between Moscow and Berlin, and whether this "friendship" is blowing warmer or cooler.

Close Ranks!

"We must close our ranks now that the debate is concluded." In these words Senator Wiley of Wisconsin well expresses the fine attitude of lend-lease opponents who urge that as the bill becomes the law of the land the duty of all Americans is to make it effective. Senator Vandenberg of Michigan takes a similar position in pointing out that eighty-nine Senators voted for aid to Britain either as proposed by the President or in the loan plan offered by Senator Taft. By this reasoning we find that of the thirty-one who voted against the lend-lease bill four-fifths were opposed to the method rather than the purpose.

To put it another way, the Senate stood fifteen to one for aid to Britain. This kind of figuring may be misleading. Some of the Senators who opposed the lend-lease bill's method have come very reluctantly to accept its purpose. Yet the important thing is that they, and apparently their constituents, have resolved all doubts and minor considerations in a clear recognition that support of Britain is essential and right. This basic fact should give added force to the diplomatic impact of the bill.

Foreign chancelleries should expect the trend of American opinion to continue in the same direction and to increase in firmness and cohesion. Wendell Willkie gave it impetus at a crucial time with his magnanimous laying aside of party. Senator Austin and now other Republican leaders are adding their weight toward a united and effective national effort. It is a development for which all Americans can be grateful.

Who says talk is free? If you are a telephone subscriber in the United States, you are paying, on the average, an $11 annual tax to the Federal Government for that privilege. American Telephone's annual statement reveals a Federal tax total of $187,598,000 for 1940 and 17,484,000 telephones in use at the end of the year.

Who, asks the New York Sun, remembers tintypes mounted in cheap folders of pink paper? Who, having ever looked at his own twenty years later—as we did—can ever erase their memory!

Our Readers Say—

Leadership in America

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for your ever-inspiring support of the right. The best is not too much to offer our friends across the ocean—but it's up to us citizens to let it be known!

I wonder if the elder Roosevelt would reiterate his statement on leadership if he were with us today.

> The leader for the time being, whoever he may be, is but an instrument. . . . In the long fight for righteousness the watchword for all of us is spend and be spent. It is little matter whether any one man fails or succeeds; but the cause shall not fail, for it is the cause of mankind. We here in America hold in our hands the hope of the world, the fate of the coming years, and shame and disgrace will be ours if in our eyes the light of high resolve is dimmed, if we trail in the dust the golden hopes of man. If, on this new continent, we merely build another country of great but unjustly divided material prosperity, we shall have done nothing; and we shall do as little if we merely set the greed of envy against the greed of arrogance, and thereby destroy the material well-being of all of us.—Theodore Roosevelt.

It behooves all of us to stand for all that is good and true, not just under the stress of circumstances, but to know it for all mankind for all time!

(MISS) ANTOINETTE GUENTNER
Tallahassee, Fla.

"Emphasis Without Profanity"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Tradition may classify the top Sergeant of the United States Army as "hard-boiled," but it should not brand him as profane.

I feel that your editorial "Emphasis Without Profanity" may cause some readers to believe that the use of profanity by the noncommissioned officers of our Army is a universal custom, whereas I personally know from experience that such is not the case, having served with our armed forces as a First Sergeant during the World War.

The First (top) Sergeant's position is one of responsibility and through speech, manner, and action he must command the respect of the enlisted men of his organization and also that of his superiors.

Capt. James A. Morse of the 24th Infantry, author of the Non-Commissioned Officers' Manual, in speaking of the First Sergeant, says: "He should set an example to the rest of the company in morality, sobriety, manliness, and soldierly bearing and under no circumstances should he ever swear at a private," and further on he adds, "Discipline should be enforced in a quiet, dignified way, without loud boisterous talking, swearing, or roughness."

During the World War my family and I were quartered in various Army posts and we cannot speak too highly of the conduct and refinement of non-commissioned officers. The recruits of 1917-1919 representing a cross section of the young American manhood of that period were in my opinion equal in morals and manners to the draftees of today.

WILLIAM L. HODGES,
Formerly 27th Artillery, C. A. C.
West Newton, Mass.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Freedom to Defend Freedom

Yesteryear's Candy

The other day on Commonwealth Avenue I saw a heart-warming sight. The traffic was moving slowly. In the car beside me a mature man sat licking with evident enjoyment a large, orange-colored lollypop. As our eyes met, he smiled and waved the lollypop as if it were a banner. His lips formed the word "good." I nodded in whole-hearted agreement.

Recently I saw statistics regarding the millions of pounds of candy made last year and was impressed by the millions of dollars it represented and the number of persons who have found their vocations in this field. The point that was most interesting was a statement that hard candies were rapidly increasing in favor.

Years ago, when Saturday afternoon or early evening was the time all the rural families went to town for their weekly shopping, every farm boy or girl had something to which to look forward. After the butter and eggs had been sold, the groceries bought, the five-gallon can of kerosene filled; after Mother had bought a bit of percale and gingham and a spool or two or thread; after Father had purchased a bit of hardware and a few odds and ends; after a bit of clothing or a pair of boots had been fitted to one or more of the children—then came the time.

Father always had to have his little joke. "Now let's see," he would say, "I guess we're all taken care of for another week. It's lucky the hens lay well and the cows give lots of butter." We would smile dutifully, and shift from one foot to the other. We'd already looked over the candy case. Finally Father would say, "Do you children want any candy tonight, or have you grown up?"

Then two things occurred. First, we each received a penny or two. "You have worked well this week," he'd say. "I guess you're old enough to have a few sweets." Secondly, Father always came with us to the candy counter. He would look it over with interest. And then he always spent 10 cents! Frequently Mother helped, though often she was talking with neighbors and friends. Father knew how to buy candy. He bought the hard kinds, the kind that last. Ten cents bought a great deal and meant many happy hours. If adults today recognize the importance of long-lasting candy—like the man in the automobile—it is a happy augury of a better future.

H. S. P.

Down the Middle of the Road

The Warp and Woof of America's Way of Life

By Erwin D. Canham

Antaeus of old, says the legend, derived strength as he touched the earth. So should it be with the newspaperman. Not only must he keep down to earth—always a desirable state of affairs—but he must desert the editorial chair frequently and get out to see the people. In these days of speedy transportation, and despite the weather, you can cover a lot of territory in a short time.

Thus it is that we've been on a flying trip to the Middle West, and a very refreshing re-contact it was with the heart of America. There was a Sunday engagement at Indiana University, Bloomington. Very well, take a plane at noon Saturday from Boston, get to Indianapolis that night, drive fifty miles south to Bloomington, and there you are. But Saturday it's a howling blizzard in Boston. Simple: take the noon train, get to Indianapolis on Sunday morning.

* * *

Very interesting talk on the train with a smart Boston engineer going out to Lafayette, Ind., to manage a flourishing new pre-fabricated house business. The plant already going great guns. Making houses in panels of plywood, loading them in trucks by letting the panels down through the open roof, setting up the house on a prepared site in twenty-four hours.

Outside a perfectly good and durable smooth wood finish. But people demand clapboard or shingles. So these unnecessary relics of habit have to be added on. Living room finished in beautiful mahogany veneer. But women don't like that very well. Bedrooms in creamy white or other pastel-tone panels. Women object to wood-veneer walls in bedrooms, want re-decoration possibilities of wallpaper. So *this* unnecessary relic of habit has to be added on.

Even so, pre-fabricated homes save 10 per cent or more for purchaser on present small production basis. Engineer hopes for much bigger savings later. He is thrilled about the three young Purdue engineers who are running the plant.

* * *

Breakfast in Indianapolis with old friend, sage G. O. P. political expert. He says Indiana opinion, once opposed to Lend-Lease program, has now swung around to favor it. He says national defense program is sitting on sixteen cylinders in Indiana—big new plants everywhere, workers pouring into cities and manufacturing towns from the back country, many with old skills and aptitudes. Housing problems acute. In some places they're turning old warehouses into barracks for workers.

But, he asks anxiously, what's going to happen after it's over? How in the world can we use all this expanded production? Won't the collapse be worse than last time?

Well, that's the problem. Can we plan to absorb and utilize this plant facility? Maybe Henry Ford has the answer. He speaks in the morning paper of a cheap family plane to land or take off in small area, for mass production.

* * *

Ride down to Bloomington on the bus. Very comfortable. Nice fellow-passengers—well-dressed, perky. No blizzard here, but warm spring sun and dewy green carpet in some fields. Robins. Man and two little boys flying kite in field. Work horses standing cross-necked in fence corner. Why do they always stand that way?

Bloomington. University campus. Magnificent new Indiana limestone buildings—clean lines, quite functional architecture. Mostly public works program. Millions in Federal money have gone into this campus in last few years; how different from my struggling little private campus up in Maine, which is thinking doggedly of trying to raise $50,000 for a library addition. But here's the other side of the picture: Presidents of Indiana's four State schools and their public-relations staffs are camped desperately this week-end in Indianapolis, trying to save the $200,000 the Legislature has cut from their budgets.

Splendid, resourceful students. An admirable Religious Council on which all denominations are represented. Faculty adviser has just given funds to build and endow a beautiful, small chapel for the use of these different student denominations.

Stimulating evening with head of journalism department, who's living up to Indiana's unequaled reputation of producing newspapermen (Washington and New York have more eminent newspapermen from Indiana than from any other State).

Then the bus back to Indianapolis, filled with alert young people on their way back to their jobs in the city. Long wait in the lobby of the Claypool Hotel, filled with mildly riotous State legislators eager for adjournment. Sleeper plane to New York; first morning flight up to Boston. All very comfortable, convenient.

* * *

And what is the excuse for recording this personal diary? Because it's a small, authentic series of American scenes which reveal something of the tempo of national life in this momentous time. Beneath this surface throbs the pulse of rearmament, is revealed the vigor of our regional academic and political worlds, and the intricate, efficient smoothness of the transport sinews of our national framework from bus to plane. It is democracy in action, it is the warp and woof of our way of life.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Hoover Plan

The formal statement of the British Government on the latest version of Mr. Hoover's food plan should make clearer something of the real difficulties which this plan presents; while Mr. Hoover's reply should make clearer the position of Mr. Hoover. But the interchange still does not bring the matter within the purview of American public opinion or offer any point at which this opinion can usefully intervene. The essential foundation for Mr. Hoover's appeal is his belief that "the plan could result in no military loss to the British or military gain to the Germans." . . . But he has not yet convinced the British that it is true. If he cannot do so, it is unlikely that American opinion, only imperfectly informed, without technical knowledge or data, can contribute much to the question. And until this basic point is put beyond dispute, public intervention in the matter could lead only to an all-around confusion. . . .

The practical issue is not one for the public, but for Mr. Hoover and the authorities with whom he is negotiating. One can see, however, how imperatively a genuine humanitarianism—to say nothing of the vital interests of the United States—demands that it be settled in the light of long-run realities rather than short-run emotion.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

The Wide Horizon

Food Shortage in Europe

(From The Round Table, a British Commonwealth quarterly)

There are two primary facts which must be remembered whenever the question of food relief on the Continent is considered. The first is the obvious but essential one that if the Nazis had not invaded their neighbors, there would be no problem to consider. . . . The second point is that the problem is not limited to food alone. . . . It equally concerns the supply of clothing, coal and petrol. . . .

The inquiry whether there will be a severe food shortage on the Continent this winter is at the outset made difficult to answer owing to the conflicting statements made by the German Propaganda Ministry. . . . Two points, however, are clear. The first is that there is no danger this winter of any food shortage in Germany itself. Before the autumn of 1939 she had laid down large reserves of food in preparation for the coming war, so that, even under adverse conditions, there would now still be enough for 1941. . . . There is no doubt that large additional stocks of food have been brought into Germany from the countries occupied by her. Moreover, a large part of her army is now quartered in occupied territory, and is being fed almost entirely on food commandeered there.

* * *

The second point is that under normal conditions there is sufficient food in Europe to feed the whole population without the need for importing any from abroad. Before the war the Continent was almost self-supporting in so far as most of the essential foodstuffs were concerned. The average wheat harvests amounted to 40,240,000 tons, while the normal annual requirements were 43,920,000 tons. . . .

The most important deficiency is that of fats. The annual deficiency of animal, vegetable, and marine oils is about 40 per cent. Moreover, the reserves of fat are less than those of other foodstuffs owing in part to difficulties of storage but especially to the fact that so much of it has been used in the manufacture of explosives during the past seven years. Although it would have been possible for the Germans in this period to enjoy a balanced diet, the Nazis have preferred to use their butter to feed the guns. . . .

No blockade, however complete, could by itself affect the health of the Continental peoples, much less bring them to the point of starvation. Their diet would lack variety but it would be sufficient for them to maintain their full physical strength. Not a single woman or child would therefore need to suffer if the blockade were the only element which affected the present situation, but that is not the case. There are other factors which are of more immediate importance. . . .

The striking thing is that the country which is suffering most at the moment is the one which is the largest producer of food. Poland before the war exported wheat, rye, potatoes, cattle, and poultry, as her average harvests were more than her requirements. The harvest estimate for 1940 shows that there will probably be a decrease of about 25 per cent in the production of wheat and rye. The dreadful war ravages of 1939 are partly the cause of this, but it is mainly due to the catastrophic changes which the Nazis have introduced into the country since they took control. Over a million Poles, including prisoners of war and civilians, on the statement of the Germans themselves, have been deported to work on the German farms with the natural result that Poland's ordinary farm economy has been thrown completely out of gear. . . .

When compared with the German rations it will be seen that the Polish figures for fats are one-quarter, for sugar and meat one-half, and for bread three-quarters of the German ones. The answer is that in Poland the Nazi rule is at its most ruthless, and all food which is not required to keep the people from actual starvation is seized for German consumption. . . .

* * *

If today the Germans removed the artificial barrier they have created between the two parts of France, the food difficulty would be materially lessened. There would still remain however, the problem of distribution. . . . There need be no hardship if the barrier between occupied and unoccupied France is removed, if the Germans stop commandeering the French food reserves, and if the petrol seized after the armistice is released. . . .

This dreary catalogue leads to the inevitable conclusion that there need be no serious shortage of food this year in any Continental country provided that Germany distributes in an equitable manner the resources at her disposal, including of course the petrol needed to transport them.

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